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4 JUNE 1986

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KEY TECHNOLOGIES, BIOTECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 3, Mar 86 (signed to press 12 Feb 86)
pp 246-250

[Article by Prof Dr Dieter Spaar, first vice president of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "Key Technologies in Our Agriculture"]

[Text] To ensure continuing intensification in the agricultural sector, increased and economically more efficient application of science and technology is required. As Comrade Erich Honecker emphasized at the 10th session of the SED Central Committee, it is above all the key technologies, the modern developmental trends of scientific-technological progress such as microelectronics, genetic engineering, biological process control, and biotechnology on the whole that are assuming increasing importance. (Footnote 1: "Observations on the Preparations for the 11th SED Congress--From the Speech Delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker," in: "10. Tagung des ZK der SED" [Tenth Session of the SED Central Committee], Berlin, 1985, pp 42-43.) With the aid of these technologies, it is possible to tap productivity and efficiency reserves on a much larger scale and to improve utilization of biological growth factors. "The initial experience gained in application of these key technologies shows that they can help produce significant economic results. In the immediate future, large-scale intensification in the agricultural sector largely depends on how fast we can accommodate ourselves to these technologies." (Footnote 2: Werner Felfe, "40 Jahre Demokratische Bodenreform" [Forty Years of Democratic Land Reform], Berlin, 1985, p 36.) The agricultural research institutes are called upon to help effect the transition to resource-conserving intensification in the agrarian sector by means of an economically effective application of these key technologies.

In the past few months, the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences (AdL), and other institutions drew up extensive plans along these lines--plans resulting in the Program for Application of Microelectronics and the subprograms for the development and application of biotechnology in agriculture, forestry, and the food industry. On this basis, it has been possible to incorporate 120 tasks in the field of microelectronics and 163 projects in the field of biotechnology into the science and technology plans of the AdL research institutes. These programs also determine the work of 36 of the 95 collectives of young researchers and they are the focal point of the 1986 shock programs launched by the SED's base

organizations in the AdL research centers and institutes. The most important projects are subject to Party control.

Toward Advances in Research and Education

The first results obtained in the implementation of these programs show that it is possible by means of modern computer technology, by means of the microelectronic equipment and software presently available to control the biological, technical-technological and economic processes on an integrated basis. To utilize them in a systematic way, however, a higher degree of complexity in research problem definition and solution is required as well as a higher level of interdisciplinary cooperation in which every branch must be included.

It is only through modern computer technology and corresponding software programs that we are able to even begin to control complex biological interactions in the agricultural production process. At the same time, it has become apparent that our biological knowledge, e.g., our knowledge concerning the ecological and ecophysiological conditions underlying the processes of productivity and efficiency development, is as yet so limited as to restrict the possibilities of biological process control by means of modern computer technology. Our lack of information on the genetic makeup of cultivated plants is another factor hampering the application of genetic engineering. (More highly developed plants and animals have approximately between 10,000 and 100,000 genes; even in the best known cultivated plant species, however, no more than 300 genes have been identified and probed.) In order to make further progress in this respect, the agricultural researchers have to systematically develop their own basic research capacities so as to be able immediately to absorb and utilize all new basic findings in the fields of genetic engineering, biochemistry, molecular biology, plant and animal physiology, and ecology. As early as the 1920's, Theodor Roemer, the eminent agronomist, stated: "Agriculture is an applied science. The research results obtained in other fields should benefit our discipline as well."

The traditional disciplines of agricultural research such as plant cultivation, livestock breeding, soil fertility research, pest control, veterinary medicine, process research, and socialist management are increasingly influenced by modern developmental trends of scientific-technological progress. To the extent to which they accept these trends, they will be able to make the requisite contribution to further improvement of agricultural productivity. There is practically no field of agricultural research that does not have to concentrate on developing new ways of utilizing microelectronics, the computer technology based on it, computer-based production preparation (CAD/CAM), and biotechnology. A key management task is to ensure complex operational utilization of all solutions. Computer programs for process control, for example, must be compatible with operational programs. Adapting the available capacities to the new developmental trends is a responsible political and organizational task which in regard to both research and implementation makes heavy demands on all cadres--engineers, scientists, laboratory and testing technicians--forcing them to take steps, e.g. obtaining advanced training, to prepare for this new development of productive capacity. Experience has shown that this is not just a matter of

acquiring new scientific-technical knowledge: What is required is a political approach, knowledge of the interconnection between scientific-technical and social progress, struggle against inertia in connection with implementation of innovations, and constant readiness to improve one's own qualifications. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure continuing availability of specialists and to provide the research and training facilities with adequate technical equipment and material.

Speedy and extensive transfer of scientific findings to the production process presupposes early planning and preparation for the application of key technologies in the LPG [agricultural production associations], VEG [state farms], and their cooperative and auxiliary establishments; it also calls for adequate training programs.

The above tasks represent an exacting challenge for the GDR Agricultural Research Society, the GDR Society for Veterinary Medicine, the Chamber of Technology, and URANIA [not further identified].

Utilization of Biological Factors

The scientific-technical work concerning application of biotechnology and related basic processes in agriculture focuses on the following fields:

--/Biotechnological control of soil-biological processes so as to increase soil fertility and to activate microbic processes furthering biological pest control/. [Passage enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface.] By vaccinating seed with genetically manipulated bacterial preparations (thus promoting absorption of atmospheric nitrogen), it was possible to increase alfalfa and pea production by 20 and 10 percent, respectively. Regarding the genetchnological research on grain, the objective here is by means of biological absorption of atmospheric nitrogen to increase yield while economizing on nitrogen fertilizer. Through microbic processes tapping soil-based phosphorus, the utilization rate of fertilizer phosphate is to be increased by 5 to 10 percent. By means of biotechnological acceleration and control of composting processes, it will be possible to reduce nitrogen loss by 20 percent. And finally, systematic use of pathogenic virus preparations and soil-based microorganisms will open up new approaches to pest control, to increasing resistance to pests, drought, and cold. These trends in the field of biological plant protection are of great promise.

--/Acceleration of advances made in breeding and plant cultivation by means of basic biotechnical procedures/. [Passage enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface.] Already, propagation of ornamental plants and trees in the test tube has become common practice. Basic biotechnological procedures will soon revolutionize the increasingly important work in plant cultivation and livestock breeding and thus accelerate progress in these fields. By regenerating plants with a cell culture of anthers, pollen, and egg cells, the cultivation process can be shortened by 50 percent. According to calculations, it will be possible by means of basic biotechnological procedures to increase by 100 percent the cultivation programs' contribution to plant production gains. In the field of livestock breeding, biotechnological control of reproduction has helped to systematically increase

and stabilize the reproduction rate of brood sows and to establish effective production cyclograms under conditions of livestock concentration. In cattle breeding, transfer of embryos--an increasingly popular procedure (so far, approximately 400 calves have been produced this way in the GDR)--has allowed greater utilization of egg cells of valuable brood stock and significant increases in such stock's rate of reproduction. Other promising approaches along these lines are reproduction of identical genotypes through embryo division and genetic manipulation of the egg cells. Bringing on twin births is likely to be another way of increasing beef production. Should sex determination in cattle by genetic engineering be feasible some day, feed expenditures could possibly be cut by 20 percent.

--/Microbial conversion of available agricultural by- and waste products./ [Passage enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface.] This is a matter of producing feed proteins, methane, and other valuable compounds, and of developing new processes of preserving and refining roughage and straw. In combination with mechanical or chemical straw preparation processes and chemical preservatives, it is thus possible to improve the quality of the roughage and to enrich the straw with nutrients, thereby producing superior feed.

--/Utilization of biotechnology in veterinary medicine./ [Passage enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface.] In this field, the emphasis is on application of the latest methods of genetic and immunological engineering for diagnosis of pathogens and on the development of new effective preparations and of effective production processes for vaccines and diagnostic agents.

Promising Application in the Production Process

In accordance with the future requirements concerning the development of productivity and efficiency in agriculture, the utilization of microelectronics, information and communication technology is oriented toward control of machinery and regulation of biological production factors. The results have been considerable. Microelectronic control of mineral fertilizer and insecticide use yields production gains, greater investment efficiency, and, at the same time, reduction of environmental damage. With the aid of on-board computers on harvesters, it is possible to cut grain loss by 33 percent, increase equipment performance by 20 percent, and reduce specific energy consumption by between 0.2 and 0.3 liters of diesel fuel per ton of grain. Regarding control and regulation of climatic and other growth factors and systematic monitoring and control of important production processes in greenhouses, promising results have been obtained. In cucumber cultivation, for example, complex microelectronics-based procedures designed to optimize climatic growth factors have resulted in production gains of 10 kilograms per square meter while reducing thermal input by 15 to 20 percent. The computer-based registration of basic soil data is another illustrative example: By means of specific programs, one can determine and evaluate the fertilizer and mode of cultivation most effective for the respective area, the most productive crop rotation, and the optimal irrigation and soil improvement measures. Computer-based crop stock-taking combined with biological stock

analyses allows speedy and efficient application of measures concerning cultivation, fertilizing, pest control, irrigation, and biological process control.

At present, well-tested computer programs are used more or less independently in connection with fertilizing, pest control, and irrigation measures. For large-scale intensification, however, complex programs are required; the measures most adequate to the respective problem have to be determined by means of multicomputer systems and data banks. It is necessary to take into consideration a large number of causal interconnections between the production processes, environmental factors, and intensification measures of the respective agricultural ecosystem. To this end, efforts are being made to push ahead the research work concerning development of dynamic ecosystem models--ranging from models of yield generation processes to development of efficient and sufficiently accurate diagnostic methods of biological control.

In livestock breeding, more and more production facilities will be adopting computer-based production control systems. In the dairy industry, electronic animal identification, automatic determination of milk quantity and body mass, and feed quantity control will result in increased yield per animal, improved feed economy, higher labor productivity and better working conditions. According to test results of the milk production control system, it is possible without any increase in feed to raise yield by 250 to 300 kilograms of milk per cow and year and to improve the cows' health and fertility. As these systems are introduced into the production process on a large scale, available basic assets will be modernized, both labor productivity and working conditions of the cooperative farmers and workers will be improved, and the livestock breeding processes will be raised to a qualitatively higher level.

Finally, computer-based information systems designed to improve management and decision-making processes of LPG, VEG, and government or economic management organs help to provide managers and collectives with accurate information on production operations and expertly to prepare the decisions to be made. The incipient standardized, multistage information system in the agricultural sector will allow more efficient utilization of the economic and natural factors in the agricultural production and reproduction process and thereby greatly improve productivity.

Increasing Importance of Cooperation

To expedite implementation of the new key technologies in the agricultural sector, national and international research cooperation will have to be raised to a higher level. This goes above all for those complex problems of basic scientific-technical, agricultural and industrial research, speedy solution of which is vitally important for comprehensive intensification in agriculture. Joint projects carried out under unified direction and/or cooperative research collectives run by the Academy of Sciences, the universities, the Academy for Agricultural Research, and industry may yield considerable time savings. By providing an economic foundation, coordination and service contracts between the industrial combines and the AdL research institutions will make this cooperation more efficient.

Without further intensification of the international socialist research cooperation with scientific institutions of the CEMA states, above all the Soviet Union, the problems concerning application of the key technologies in the agricultural sector could not be solved. Consequently, on the basis of the CEMA states' complex program for scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000, a systematic effort is being made to develop the programs for bi- and multilateral cooperation in this field. In October 1985, the fifth joint executive board conference of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the USSR All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences adopted resolutions concerning intensification of the cooperation between the two academies in regard to application of the key technologies in the agricultural sectors of the two countries. Similar arrangements were made with other CEMA partners.

Rapid development and application of the key technologies represents a great challenge to agricultural science. The competition pledges made in honor of the 11th SED Congress clearly show that under the political direction of their party organizations the research collectives and institutes of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences and their cooperation partners in the Academy of Sciences are ready to tackle these tasks.

8760

CSO: 2300/285

PZPR, ZSL COMMUNIQUE ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD POLICY

Warsaw GROMADA ROLNIK POLSKI in Polish 8 Apr 86 p 3

[Article: "Communique on the Joint Meeting of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the ZSL Chief Committee"]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the ZSL Chief Committee met in a joint session intended to evaluate the implementation of the joint resolution of the 11th Plenum regarding development of villages and agriculture and the country's self-sufficiency with respect to food. In yet another summation of the results of the PZPR and ZSL agricultural policy, it was stressed that the policy does bring about positive results and can meet the socioeconomic needs of the country.

The statement was made that in the years 1983-1985, agricultural and food production increased. The significant progress in plant production, especially grains and oil-producing plants, deserves emphasis. Fodder reserves have increased nationwide. Grain import decreased markedly. Animal production increased, particularly the numbers of pigs, sheep and fowl.

Implementation of the joint policy resulted in improvement in food supplies and made the market more stable. We have gradually eliminated controlled sale of food stuffs. Supplies increased despite a substantial increase in population. A further strengthening of the food market will require a many-sided, systematic effort, including the creation of adequate reserves against the possibility of poor crops.

The good results of agriculture and the food economy hastened the attainment of self-sufficiency with respect to food. Export increased significantly, and agricultural and food products improved the foreign trade balance.

In agriculture, principles of economic reform specifically adapted to the new economic conditions were implemented. This resulted in better, more rational management and improvement of social and living conditions in all sectors of agriculture. Advantageous changes in methods and in results of agricultural management followed. A flexible price policy resulted in the desired production-economic changes. The results were even better when agriculture was supplied with necessary equipment and when internal re-

serves of agriculture and the food economy were exploited at the same time. That these reserves existed is borne out by the great difference in levels of agricultural production between regions and neighboring villages and between individual farms operating in identical or very similar conditions.

Not all farmers use land well. The process of land consolidation is taking place slowly. The rate of land improvement is too slow, and the means for land improvement are not always properly used. Soil testing is not done systematically and is not universally utilized. The development of breeding and production of potatoes, especially high-starch varieties, is inadequate. The situation in cattle and milk production seems unprofitable.

Agricultural self-government, taking full advantage of legitimate authority, must be more active in detecting the numerous cases of poor management, impropriety and disregard for basic responsibility, and must react to these more vigorously. The worker-peasant inspection did much conscientious work and disclosed much neglect, particularly in the use and maintenance of agricultural equipment and organization of production and specialist and repair services. Also, parts reclamation falls significantly short of meeting needs or exploiting possibilities.

The Agricultural Circles' Cooperative should be enlarged so that a greater number of farmers might benefit from the services. Village trade requires further development, improvement and more supplies, as do other service areas. Facilities that serve agriculture, specifically marketing points, must carry out their service responsibilities more efficiently.

The food needs of the country require all farmers and all agricultural services to focus maximum attention on full use of the reserves and potentials of agriculture and the food industry. An increased role of scientific-research support, especially the dissemination and widespread application of agrotechnical progress, is indispensable. From the socio-professional organization of farmers and centers of self-government, the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the ZSL Chief Committee expect an increase in efficiency, accelerated progress and broadening of cooperation between all sectors of agriculture; here the state farms and the Agricultural Production Cooperatives must play an especially important role.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Presidium of the Chief Committee believe that, despite difficulties, industry is satisfying the needs of agriculture to a greater degree and gradually eliminating shortages that even recently were troublesome. The needs for harnesses and other equipment for horses, garden implements, batteries, work clothes and work shoes are presently being met. There has been progress in supplying some kinds of tractors. There is still a shortage of nitrogen fertilizers, lime, pesticides, fuels, cement, equipment for land improvement, and especially of machine parts. The processing facilities of the agricultural-food industry are developing somewhat too slowly.

It was emphasized that there must be no slowing of the rate of investment in agriculture and the food industry. Priority must be granted to enter-

prises that can have the greatest effect most rapidly. Agriculture should become an ever greater pro-export sector of the economy.

The resolutions of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the ZSL Chief Committee enacted last year, specifically those pertaining to the manufacturing, chemical and machine industries, remain in full force.

The Political Bureau and the Presidium paid tribute to the farmers in all sectors, to their self-government organizations, particularly to the agricultural circles and the Rural Housewives' Circle, and to the workers in the food industry for their effective work in serving the needs of the country. Respect for the efforts of farmers and for the dignity of their work should be expressed in a systematic improvement in farming conditions and in continuous improvement in meeting the social and cultural needs of the village.

The joint agricultural policy that has been implemented is being proven in practice. The published plan of the party program and the papers of the 10th PZPR congress contain the principal directions for further development of agriculture and the food economy.

The Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the ZSL Chief Committee appealed to all farmers for active participation in the discussion of the published documents and for constructive suggestions. Progress in meeting the food needs of the nation and improving the living conditions of village residents depends on mutual participation in effectively realizing the joint agricultural policy.

Resolutions outlining the tasks and timetable for their implementation for further realization of the joint PZPR and ZSL agricultural policy were adopted.

2950

CSO: 2600/383

NEW BOOK ON AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY REVIEWED

Warsaw WIES WSPOLCZESNA in Polish No 2, Feb 86 pp 150-152

[Review by Benon Gazinski of book "Geografia Rolnictwa Polski" [Geography of Poland's Agriculture] by Tadeusz Olszewski, Polish Publishing House for Economics, Warsaw, 1985, 300 pages]

[Text] Without a doubt the book described here is one that our publishing market has been waiting for. In 11 chapters and 300 pages of print, the author deals with the extensive subject of agriculture in Poland, breaking it down into regions. The book is heavily documented with statistics, often in the form of tables, charts and maps.

In the first chapter the author writes about agriculture's place in the national economy. He then describes the natural predeterminants of agriculture and Poland's farm system. In the chapters that follow he analyzes the human factor and the means of production available to agriculture. Crop cultivation and animal husbandry come next, and the final chapters are devoted to such questions as biodynamic agriculture, Poland's food balance, and a delineation of Poland's agricultural regions.

Early in the book the author calls attention to the fact that the use of a percentage share of agriculture in the national income is an oversimplification that underestimates the role of agriculture. The value of this indicator, the author writes, is too low: "As a consequence of a policy which discriminates against agriculture, the share of the nonagricultural sectors in the generation of the national income grew more rapidly than would appear from actual ratios in the generation of a material product" (p 9). The main reason for this was the maintenance of low prices on agricultural articles. Also, the raw materials derived from agriculture are included--after they are processed by industry--in the value of industrial production.

The decline in agriculture's share in the national economy is a universal phenomenon, but in Poland it was especially rapid in the period examined. During 1970-1979 this indicator dropped 39 percent, while in France it dropped 23 percent, in the FRG, 6 percent, in Czechoslovakia, 31 percent, and in the GDR and USSR, 26 percent.

Agriculture's share in satisfying the population's needs is thus higher than would appear from the structure of the national income; food and alcoholic beverages in the second half of the 1970's constituted 46-47 percent of the value of consumer goods.

Agriculture in our country is very diverse from the standpoint of its location. For example, the indicator of agriculture's share in the total value of fixed assets varies from 5 percent in the urban provinces--Lodz and Warsaw, to approximately 55 percent in the Bielsko Biala, Lomza and Ciechanow provinces. How natural conditions vary in particular regions is shown by the vegetation period, which ranges from 180 to 190 days in the Szeskie Hills and Wegorapa microregion to almost 230 days in the Oder River zone and the midwest portion of the Northern Carpathian foothills.

Polish agriculture must supply increasingly larger quantities of food from increasingly smaller acreages of farmlands. This agricultural acreage in 1938 (within the present state boundaries) totaled 20.8 million hectares, while in 1980 it amounted to 18.9 million hectares. During the same period the population increased from 32.5 million to 35.6. Thus the arable acreage per person dropped from 0.63 hectares in 1939 to 0.53 hectares in 1980.

In recent decades it dropped in absolute numbers as well as in the form of pertinent indicators. In 1950 about 11.6 million people in Poland were included in this population (i.e., 47.1 percent of the total; 63.4 people per 100 hectares of arable land). On the other hand, in 1978 only 8.2 million people were included (23.4 percent of Poland's total population; 43.1 people per 100 hectares of arable land. Thus in just one generation the share of the agricultural population dropped by more than half.

Employment in agriculture also shrunk. In 1960 it totaled 5,367,000, and in 1980, 4,310,000 (a 20 percent drop). In 1960, 43.3 percent of the total number of persons employed were in agriculture, while in 1980, only 26.3 percent. This drop is the result of people leaving the family farm for other employment. In 1960, 4,871,000 people worked on these farms, and 20 years later there were only 3,288,000, a drop of 32 percent. However, during this time employment in the socialized economy rose--from 496,000 to 1,134,000 (an increase of 127 percent).

But it is not just the number of employed in agriculture that has both economic and social significance. It is also the structure of this employment. In the Polish countryside the aging of the farm population and the decreasing number of women are unfavorable demographic phenomena. In 1981 there were only 90 women per 100 men of productive age. This makes it difficult for young farmers to establish a family. One way to correct this would be by improving living conditions in the countryside, which continue to be much worse than in the towns. In 1981 there were health centers in only 70 percent of the gminas. Difficulties in access to a doctor mean that the rural population makes use of medical advice four to six times less often than people living in towns.

However, the degree to which production resources of agriculture are being utilized is determined not only by the people employed in agriculture, but

also by the technical equipment available to them. This varies greatly from one sector to another. Long-standing discrimination is responsible for insufficient investment in family farming. In the private sector in 1979 the value of machinery and equipment per one hectare of farmland amounted to only 4,700 zloty, while in the state farms it was 12,500 zloty, and in the agricultural producer cooperatives it was 13,500 zloty.

The shortage of machines and often their unsuitability for farming (especially private farming), or, for example, the hilly terrain, explains why, for European conditions, large numbers of horses are still being used in Polish agriculture. The number of horses per 100 hectares of farmland differs greatly from one area to another and ranges from 7 (Szczecin Province) to 21 (Przemysl Province).

Polish agriculture in recent years has met with an increased demand for food products. The number of calories per day increased from approximately 3,260 in the early 1960's to 3,467 during 1975-77. More animal products were being consumed at the expense of plant products. The share of the latter in the daily diet dropped during this period from 71 percent to 65 percent.

Due to the increased demand for meat, at the beginning of the 1970's plans were approved for much larger production. The solutions which were chosen (large farms) very soon proved to be inadequate. In addition, farm policy, which was aimed at hastening the socialization of agriculture (despite the enormous costs involved in this and the deteriorating economic situation) did not make for uniform development of agriculture. As a result, Poland's food economy became more and more dependent on imports of grain and high-protein feeds. Economic and social strains grew, finally exploding in August 1980.

Obviously the above review of subjects does not exhaust the problems raised in the book. Undoubtedly many different types of readers, not just students of agriculture or those working in the profession, will want to read it. They should have no difficulty in understanding it. But it would have been well had a glossary of basic terms, especially economic terms, been included in the back of the book. Someone not involved in agriculture would have no reason to know how final output differs from gross output or which assets are included in both fixed and turnover assets. Anyway, economists themselves do not always use terms of unequivocal meaning.

One gets the impression that the book would be clearer and more consistent if the chapters were arranged differently. Two of them--the second and the ninth--deal with problems of nature. It seems that they could have followed one another and formed the first two chapters of the book. The last chapter constitutes a suggestion that agriculture in Poland be broken down into regions. However, from almost the very beginning of the book there are maps containing agricultural regions. That is why it would have been well to put this chapter not at the end but in the first part of the book.

The author has used the value of gross output per hectare of farmland as the basis for the regional breakdown. However, it would seem that the use of just one criterion, in the face of the great diversity of Polish agriculture, is not sufficient. In this way nine regions were established. These sometimes

divide provinces similar to one another because of their location, historical past, natural conditions, and socioeconomic factors in and outside of agriculture. Thus Chelm Province is in the same region as Olsztyn, and Bydgoszcz Province is in the same region as Gdansk Province. The first was separated from Lublin Province and the second from Poznan Province, despite the many ties that bind them.

The long time span which the author's analysis covers is undoubtedly a virtue. This is often a period of 30 years and sometimes even data pertaining to pre-war years are included.

The book has been edited with great care, but the method of shading the maps gives the reader some pause. It is difficult to make out the different parts of the maps because only slant lines were used at varying distances from one another. It is too bad that a greater variety of forms was not employed; for example, hatch marks, dots, blank areas, etc.

The comments made are only suggestions. They do not diminish the overall assessment: Professor Olszewski's book, very simply, is just what was needed.

9295

CSO: 2600/389

ECONOMISTS MEET TO DEBATE AGRICULTURAL POLICY CHANGES

Warsaw ZAGADNIENIA EKONOMIKI ROLNEJ in Polish No 5, 1985 pp 74-78

[Summary by Beata Hunek of a discussion at a scientific conference on "Structural Policy in Agriculture"]

[Text] On 24 April 1985, at the Institute for Agriculture Economics and Food Economy, a scientific conference was held on the subject "Structural Policy in Agriculture." The conference was arranged within the framework of key problem 11.3 "Predeterminants and Directions in the Development of the Countryside and Agriculture in Poland."

The discussion was based on papers by Profs E. Gorzelak, F. Tomczak, A. Szemberg, and Dr S. Gburczyk, and scientific reports by Dr A. Sikorska, A. Ziolk and J. Przychodzen, sent out in advance of the conference. (The conference materials are published in this issue of ZAGADNIENIA EKONOMIKI ROLNEJ, except for the reports by Dr Sikorska and Mr Przychodzen, which were published in WIES WSPOLCZESNA.)

The paper opening the discussion was read by Prof A. Wos. The following took part in the discussion: Profs J. Okuniewski, M. Urban, W. Kaminski, A. Stelmachowski, Z. Kierul and F. Tomczak; Drs B. Okularczyk, T. Bujak, J. St. Zegar, S. Pacewicz, S. Gburczyk and M. Pietrewicz; and Mr Z. Kowalski.

Both the authors of the papers and reports and those taking part in the discussion agreed that progress in structural policy is now the key to solving if not all then at least the basic problems of Polish agriculture--an increase in agricultural production and its efficiency. The general belief is also that the form that structural policy takes is not so much a tool or method for solving specific problems as it is the result of existing technologies of production and the labor force in agriculture--in short, the result of integrating agriculture with the national economy.

Approval was also given to Professor Okuniewski's thesis that structural transformations in agriculture are a specific reflex of transformations in the national economy, which makes it necessary to link agrarian transformations with the development of structures in the national economy. Using studies conducted in Holland as a basis, Professor Okuniewski described several preconditions for transformations in agriculture. Examination of that

country's experience shows the enormous significance of the influence of the national economy on agriculture through such elements as the structure of employment, price relationships in and outside of agriculture, and the amount and structure of means of production supplied to agriculture.

An important problem brought up in the conference was that of structural changes in the context of the size of production per unit of land and a comparison of the technical and economic effectiveness of this production.

Professor Stelmachowski, in bringing up the subject of the effectiveness of agriculture production, as a criterion of changes in the agrarian structure presented some interesting information based on Japanese experience. Japan, with a highly scattered agrarian structure, is now an exception among the highly industrialized countries. Furthermore, thus far no controlled changes in the area structure of agriculture have been made. We know, said Professor Stelmachowski, that effectiveness measured by the size of production from one hectare is subject to one criterion, and the effectiveness per one person employed is subject to another. Under Polish conditions, the question of a choice between the productiveness of the land and the productivity of one person employed in agriculture, is most important. If the point is to maximize the income per unit of land, then the solution is concentration, i.e., to follow the American example. On the other hand, if the goal is food self-sufficiency, i.e., increased productivity from each hectare, then the Japanese model is the best solution.

Professor Tomczak presented another interesting thesis. In his opinion, the processes of structural changes have an objective character, while the achievements of a certain stage in the entire national economy are determined by such variables as the amount of national income per person in the country or the percentage share of the population employed in agriculture in relation to the total number of people employed in the national economy. In this context we should remember the present stage of development in which Poland finds itself--a country of medium development. Solutions are only decisions adapted to the present stage of economic development. That is why a strategy of growth of agricultural production through maximum utilization of land and labor is the only real possibility. Now, at the intensification stage, an increase in agricultural production is needed--not necessarily achieved by maximizing amounts of outlays, although an indispensable condition is flexible adaptation of industry to the needs of the agrarian structure. Before any goal can be attained, consideration must be given to all of the predetermining factors, and that is why--Professor Tomczak strongly stressed--only the attainment of the necessary size of agricultural production will make it possible to achieve other goals, such as a growth in income and labor productivity.

In Mr Kowalski's opinion, some results of Dr Gburczyk's studies showed, in relation to the size of farms, conformities other than those accepted in the theory of agricultural economics. Mr Kowalski also made several comments on the production cost-effectiveness methods used in the paper being discussed, including those used in fixed-price accounting.

On the same subject, Dr. Gburczyk called attention to the difference between profitability and production efficiency, terming the latter "technical efficiency of management." Returning to the question of conformities deemed binding in agricultural economics, Dr Gburczyk said that with the present tendency to make changes in manufacturing technology, revisions should be expected in present views on the relationship between the size of a farm and, for example, production intensiveness, land productivity, etc. Referring to an earlier discussion, Dr Gburczyk called attention to the fact that maximization of production from a unit of land is not an alternative to maximizing production from units of labor input, as proved by changes occurring during the entire postwar development of agriculture, when both these indicators rose simultaneously.

Studies in highly developed countries have shown that higher yields per unit of land can be obtained on large farms. The solution to this, Dr Zegar said, lies in the area of technology. Such possibilities are the result of outlays for technical equipment. If we look closely at agriculture in countries with a high economic potential, we see that the size of food production is not a problem and can be achieved in the planned amounts. The basic economic problem is that of efficient management. We should remember that the social cost of production on large peasant farms is two to two-and-a-half times lower than on small farms, and they produce four times as cheaply. An important element here also are difficulties with reproduction of means of production on small farms (under 10 hectares), because they must be obtained on credit. Both these issues are very important if we look at the present situation in Polish agriculture and the national economy.

It is true that the readiness of the agricultural environment to assume the costs of food production is a basic factor in the shaping of the structure and size of production units in agriculture, i.e., the processes of concentration, but, as participants in the discussion said, equally important are the noneconomic factors present in the sphere of ideology and policy.

Polish experience has shown, Professor Okuniewski said, that the unfavorable position of agricultural policy on concentration processes has effectively prevented the appearance of economic benefits flowing from these processes. As a result, production efficiency as a criterion of structural changes cannot be regarded simply as an input-result relationship, but the effect of political, demographic and social factors must also be considered.

Concentration, as Professor Urban emphasized, is not limited only to changes in the agrarian structure. Other important elements are: Development of infrastructure, elimination of differences in living conditions in the countryside and in towns, improvement in living and working conditions in the countryside, and a broadly interpreted social policy. The problem of the social costs of eliminating inefficient farms as compared with economic benefits must not be overlooked either.

In bringing up the problem of connections between economic policy and social policy in agriculture, Dr Pietrewicz called attention to the possibility of solving conflicts between the economic mechanism and social policy in the process of exerting influence on the agrarian structure. Any economic

parameter, e.g., prices, introduced autonomously, without connection to the entire gamut of other elements of economic interaction, will never bring the anticipated results. Agricultural policy must form a whole. It must be based on all economic parameters and function simultaneously with social policy, not instead of it.

Another subject discussed was the mechanism of transformations, i.e., how much influence should be exerted on changes in structure and by the use of what instruments. Most felt that changes in structure should be controlled. Professor Urban, speaking of the method of making changes in Holland, stressed the mechanisms of their implementation. In Holland, the state strongly intervenes in the shaping of assumptions of structural policy, transformation mechanisms and their implementing processes. Professional agricultural advice, combined with economic and social advice, plays a large part there. The process of transformations in Dutch agriculture is not based solely on self-adaptive changes in agricultural structure as part of the trend of historical changes in the national economy.

Professor Kierul emphasized that no one is in favor of retaining in Poland the pre-war agricultural structure and the peasant economy--backward and primitive. However, it is not possible to take any action aimed at a complete change in direction. The experience of other countries must be applied with great care, considering the existing economic and political realities.

Dr Pacewicz said that we must become familiar with the experiences of agriculture in other countries. But Polish conditions are so specific that a Polish solution must be found which would be applicable to the present state of affairs. We must create our own model for the development of agriculture, and for food consumption also.

Dr Bujak said that in agriculture, just as in the entire national economy, every enterprise must be the best. This depends a great deal on organization, which today is regarded as the fourth productive force. But in speaking about structural changes we should not forget about organizational and technical limitations. To overcome them will take great effort on the part of the entire economy and that is why, under Polish conditions, we must deliberately move towards large farms, but not completely eliminate the small ones. The solution, Dr Zegar said, is to combine large and small structures.

If we agree with this opinion, the question remains as to which tools (economic or legal, orders or prohibitions) should be used to control structural changes. Here the problem of an optimal model of agrarian structure arises. Instead of tools, Dr Zegar said, the structure should be the result of a specific amount of production and the degree of its efficiency, i.e., it should be the result of economic balance and not administrative decision. An optimal structure should be the spontaneous product of the prices of farm yields, labor, capital, and land values.

Much attention in the discussion was devoted to the problem of effective utilization of outlays for agriculture. There was agreement as to the need to make the best use of them and adapt the flow of outlays, in terms of size and quality, to the conditions of Polish agriculture. The 30 percent share of

investment outlays for the food economy, guaranteed in the decisions of the highest political authorities, was not achieved. The division of these funds in the subsystem of the national economy itself also arouses a great deal of controversy. In Professor Kaminski's opinion, too large a percentage of outlays was allocated to the industries manufacturing means of production for agriculture. They are using scarcely 60 percent of the funds assigned to them. The result is a lack of funds for other sectors of the food economy, and particularly for the food industry, which has now become the weakest element in the food economy.

Professor Wos was the last to speak. He said that the subject of the meeting has aroused great controversy among Polish scientists for a long time. Structural transformations in agriculture should be conducted on the basis of a broadly based criterion of efficiency, meaning that it should take into account the combined cost of labor, materials and land, in relation to the product obtained. An examination of the transition stage from low to high efficiency is important, because, in Professor Wos' opinion, if we accept the concept of controlled structural changes based on a criterion of efficiency, then agricultural policy becomes very important.

Referring to the present situation in Polish agriculture, Professor Wos pointed to the conflict that exists between social policy and economic solutions, because as a matter of fact our entire policy now fulfills social functions, e.g., the price policy is not now fulfilling its own particular functions in view of the need to solve various social problems.

That is why, although we cannot demand that any sweeping model of agricultural development be brought in--considering the specificity of Polish conditions--we should nevertheless remember that changes in highly industrialized countries occurred according to a certain trend, and that in order to control the processes of evolution, a knowledge of the criteria by which these changes should be made is essential. It is precisely the models of transformation and functioning of small farms, now at the highest stage of development, which can supply these criteria.

9295

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MEASURES TO INCREASE LIVESTOCK HERDS

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 12, 21 Mar 86 pp 8-9

[Article by Dr Gh. Fratila and Dr D. Tudorache: "The More Sustained Growth in the Numbers of Animals in the Socialist Agriculture Sector"]

[Text] The achievement of the tasks established by the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party regarding the development of agriculture presumes, among other things, the provision of an optimum balance between the growth of crop production and overall agricultural production and for the better use of the principal means of production in agriculture - the land. Reflecting to a great degree the process of intensifying agricultural production, the development of zootechny requires combined efforts on the part of all the categories of agricultural producers, with initiative and a wise spirit constituting essential factors for success.

Both within overall agricultural and within the framework of the different categories of farmers there still are sufficient reserves with regards to the extensive and intensive facets of the development of zootechny. It is a telling fact, for example, that the farms belonging to the members of the agricultural production cooperatives and those of private producers, who had less than 15 percent of the country's agricultural land at the end of 1984, succeeded in raising a number of animals that was much greater than the socialist agricultural units.

In this regard, it is significant to note the emphasis placed by the secretary general of the party, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in his speech at the Enlarged Plenary Session of the National Council of Agricultural, the Food Industry, Sylviculture and the Management of Water Resources on 12-14 February 1986: "Special attention must be given to zootechny, to increasing the numbers of cattle and sheep especially - and I have in mind, first of all, doing this in the state and cooperative socialist sector. In the next several years, we must obtain approximately 70 percent of the total number of cattle, including cows, from the socialist sector. For pigs, we will also have to have approximately 70 percent. Similarly, for sheep we must get at least 60-65 percent of the total number from the socialist sector."

On the basis of the expression of this interest and support for using the full production potential of the people's farms, the increase in the number of animals

within the framework of the socialist agricultural units is an important strategic option with multiple reasons and economic advantages: we can achieve a sure and stable level of production necessary for the constantly growing requirements of domestic consumption and exports; it permits to a greater degree the control of the reproductive stock and the improvement of breeds; it ensures an increase in the health status of the animals; it can result in an increase in the degree of fertile homogenization of the number of animals by species and category; it has special implications for fulfilling the objectives of the self-supply plan, and so forth.

The achievement of these major objectives for the development of Romanian zootechny, as well as of overall agriculture, is completely possible and requires nothing more than efforts for the better management of the material base - already in existence in many units - and all the categories of feed, initiative and a great economic spirit. Furthermore, as shown by our calculations, the increases that must be obtained in the numbers of cattle, sheep, pigs and fowl are not great.

The problem of increasing the numbers of animals in the socialist agricultural units must be seen from a broader perspective so that on the basis of ensuring the superiority of the socialist units we will also see the same concern throughout the country in each county. The achievement of the objectives that have been established must be done by way of increasing the numbers of animals. First of all, within the framework of those counties that are less represented in this regard and which have a fodder potential that is still insufficiently used.

The process of concentrating cattle and sheep in plains regions, as has been practiced for many years, has brought about a disproportionate increase in these animals compared to the existing fodder potential in certain counties and an increase in production costs. Thus, even under current conditions

Table No 1

Density of the Main Animal Species Per 100 Hectares of Arable Land, Pastures and Hayfields (in head per/100 hectares)

	Cattle	Cows	Sheep
State Agricultural Units	25.5	9.5	67.0
Agricultural Production Cooperatives	44.0	17.3	89.0
In Socialist Agricultural Units, Average	36.7	14.3	80.7
Average in the Country	49.0	21.6	129.8

There are many counties with a significant number of animals in the socialist sector (70 percent of the cattle in Dolj, Olt, Braila, Covasna, Mures, Brasov, Hurgiu, Galati, Ialomita and Tulcea counties; over 80 percent in Teleorman, Ialarasi and Constanta counties and in the Ilfov Agricultural Sector).

Similarly, for sheep we can give as examples Bihor, Constanta, Galati, Ialomita, Timis and Tulcea counties which have in their socialist units over 60 percent of the total number of these animals. On the other hand, in some other counties (such as Caras-Severin, Gorj, Maramures, Suceava and Vilcea) the socialist units have only up to 40 percent of the number of cattle, while in Bistrita-Nasaud, Gorj, Hunedoara, Maramures, Mures, Neamt and Suceava counties there is a similar situation with regards to the number of sheep. These aspects lead us to the conclusion that the development of the herds of cattle and sheep, across the country, shows a wide degree of variance brought about, first of all, by causes of a subjective nature. In order to show this and to give us a clearer picture regarding increasing cattle and sheep herds, first of all in the socialist agricultural units, we have calculated the density of animals per 100 hectares (arable land, plus pastures, plus hayfields - see Table No 1).

From this point of view, the socialist agricultural units are raising fewer animals than the average for the entire country. This clearly shows the existing potential reserves in the direction of increasing the numbers of animals in these categories of units and, at the same time, also confirms the correctness of the more accentuated development of cattle and sheep herds in socialist agricultural units.

Table No 2

Groups of Counties According to Animal Density Per 100 Hectares of Arable Land, Plus Pastures, Plus Hayfields

	State Units	<u>Number of Counties</u>	
		Agricultural Production Cooperatives	
Cattle			
- Up to 20	11	-	
- 20 to 40	24	22	
- Over 40	6	19	
Milk Cows			
- Up to 10	23	2	
- 10 to 20	16	31	
- Over 20	2	8	
Sheep			
- Up to 50	15	3	
- 50 to 100	22	30	
- Over 100	4	8	

Second, there is a noticeable difference between the geographic density of animals raised in state agricultural units and those in agricultural production cooperatives. Beginning with this aspect, we can state that the principal

effort for attaining the objectives that are being pursued must be directed, first of all, towards the state agricultural units, with these units also having the necessary economic power - in addition to the fodder resources - to sustain this effort.

An analysis of the geographic variations in the density of cattle and sheep in the two categories of units allows us to have an even more encompassing picture regarding the requirements and possibilities for developing increases in cattle and sheep herds in the socialist agricultural units. In this regard, the counties have been grouped according to the number of animals raised per 100 hectares of land in the two categories of units (see Table No 2).

In the vast majority, the agricultural production cooperatives have a higher degree of using the fodder potential, a fact which allows us to restate the need to increase the number of cattle and sheep, and on a priority basis in the state agricultural units. Despite all this, the wide spread in the variations in the density of cattle (3:1 in the agricultural production cooperatives and 4:1 in the state agricultural enterprises) and sheep (9:1 in the agricultural production cooperatives and 14:1 in the state agricultural enterprises) demonstrates that, actually, reserves in these areas can be found in both categories of units and that the fulfillment and even overfulfillment of the established tasks in these areas is completely possible in a relatively short period of time, with the experiences of the top-performing counties and units confirming this fact.

If, in a practical sense, cattle and sheep can be raised in all the counties of the country, we can objectively ask the question: why are there counties with a high density of animals and why do those counties with large pasture and hayfield areas not provide an optimal loading of these areas with animals? We feel that the new tasks which deal with the development of zootechny will create the adequate framework and will ensure the necessary incentive for the revitalization of animal raising in these counties, with many of them having a long tradition in this regard. Certainly, in addition to cattle and sheep we should not neglect the other species (pigs, fowl and so forth), even if the socialist units currently do not have a major role in raising these species. We have in mind the fact that there are noticeable differences even for these species across the country, differences which take on special economic and social significance within the framework of the complex process of self-management and self-supply.

The development of cattle and sheep herds, species which ensure the use of a broad range of fodder resources, can be done in all categories of units, regardless of their type. Thus, where in some counties the increase in the numbers of cattle and sheep can be done by way of establishing specialized (complex type) units and starting farms within the framework of agricultural enterprises and cooperatives, in other counties the development of these species can take place on the basis of increasing the size of already existing herds. It is a significant fact that the cattle and sheep can be increased in number even in agricultural units and economic associations having a narrow

scope (wine growing, fruit growing or vegetable farming). For example, on wine growing or fruit growing farms they can raise a nucleus of cattle (5-10 head) or sheep (10-12 head) which can use existing fodder resources (grasses, hay) - especially in hilly regions - along borders and service areas. Depending upon the specific local conditions, the number of animals can be fewer or greater, just as their raising can acquire a permanent nature - or they can be taken away in order to be raised by a specialized unit just during the growing period of the crops. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that currently some units are practicing this system without actually having an organized nature in the strict sense of the word. In referring to this problem, it is also worth mentioning the initiative of the General Directorate for the Use and Processing of Vegetables for organizing micro-farms for raising animals in units designed for growing vegetables.

Through the spread of the experience of top-performing counties and units, through the growth of the spirit of initiative, through the improvement of the organization of production and labor and through the introduction of the results of scientific research in this field into practical activities, we feel that optimum conditions will be ensured for the fulfillment of tasks in the shortest possible time regarding increasing cattle and sheep herds to the level of current requirements and developing all of zootechny in accordance with the directives recorded in the Directives of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

8724

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COOPERATION AMONG MINISTRIES VIEWED BY OFFICIALS

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 28 Feb 86 pp 1-2

[Roundtable discussion by Stavri Orgocka, Gezim Koni, Jeta Zaimi, Muzet Xheneti, Piro Bezhani: "Coordination Is Good When the Tasks are Fulfilled"]

[Text] Successes are promoted regularly through scientific organization and management, struggling against the harmful manifestation of globalism and one-sidedness. In this aspect, special importance for the direct fulfillment of the tasks is assumed by the strengthening of cooperation among the ministries. This was also the subject of our roundtable discussion at the editorial office to which we invited comrades: Stavri Orgocka, deputy minister of agriculture; Gezim Koni, deputy minister of Domestic Trade; Jeta Zaimi, director of planning at the Ministry of Industry and Mines; Muzet Xheneti, director of planning at the Ministry of Construction; and Piro Bezhani, worker in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Editor: - During last year and at the beginning of this year, problems have emerged in connection with the strengthening of interministerial cooperation. One of these is the strengthening of cooperation beginning in the planning stage. What is your opinion, comrades?

Stavri Orgocka: - The foundations for a good cooperation are laid at planning time. We can prove this fact by making a comparison between the experience of the year 1984-1985 and the year 1985-1986. While during the past period there were many comments during the analysis of the plan, which had their source in shortcomings in cooperation among the various ministries, the contrary happened during the period in question when there were fewer comments. This was because we proceeded much better in our work method through coordination with the other ministries and with the State Planning Commission.

Muzet Xheneti: - Comrade Stavri, it is sufficient that we refer to the cooperation in connection with the planning of the construction of hangars for tobacco. This is a significant example. As a result of this spirit, the planning of the delivery of these projects was moved up to May from September.

Stavri Orgocka: - Or, for example, last year, in cooperation with the Ministry of Domestic Trade, we had allowed shortcomings in planning in

connection with the delaying of the ripening of vegetables. The shortcomings were averted this year, because we drew lessons from the shortfalls of last year.

Gezim Koni: - I, too, think that in connection with the planning of this cooperation, this year we worked better in the drafting of protocol-agreements and in determining the sources for supplying the market.

Jeta Zaimi: - In fact, the same phenomenon happened to us. This year, we had fewer comments from the grassroots as a result of this cooperation beginning at planning time. However, there are cases when this planning still limps. I am referring to the production of machines and pieces of equipment for which the orders from the ministries and others arrived late. I believe that the comrades should take this shortcoming more into consideration so that the demands of the machine industry will be supplied and a regular production will be assured.

Piro Bezhani: - Proceeding with cooperation starting from the planning stage is essential for the work of the foreign trade organs. This is especially necessary to respond to the demands of foreign firms. Last year, this plan was carried out better in regard to determining the sources of export for canned goods, satisfying the demands of customers.

Editor: - What was the positive experience that was gained last year in connection with strengthening this cooperation, and what are the results achieved?

Gezim Koni: - I wish to stress the good coordination work done, especially in supplying the remote areas, where the planned goods were sent on time as a result of better fulfillment of contracts. This is also because, for this action, work was better coordinated with the production and transport workers. This good work is also evident from the fact that we have no anxiety in these areas.

Stavri Orgocka: - The agricultural sector has gained good experience in cooperation with the transport workers during the great harvesting and threshing campaigns and so forth. This shows that transport workers are able to fulfill their tasks much better when cooperation is carried out at a higher level. We also had better cooperation with the foreign trade organs in connection with the fulfillment of import needs. We have also established similar cooperation with the other ministries.

Jeta Zaimi: - I would like to mention an aspect of this cooperation with the Ministry of Domestic Trade in connection with a better treatment of workers. The level of treatment of miners must be improved. This also was the objective of a joint inspection activity in Bulqize, Bater, and other places that solved many problems and influenced the improvement of this treatment, satisfying the demands of workers.

Gezim Koni: - We have established similar cooperation with the Ministry of Energy. We have given importance to the generalization of this experience

on an interministerial level, organizing an exchange of experience in Pogradec District which was attended by comrades from all ministries.

Piro Bezhani: - Last year's difficulties are known. They contributed to the creation of shortcomings in chrome production. Only by establishing close cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Mines were the negative consequences averted. And, this was possible through this coordination work with this ministry, finding and using the most effective forms.

Muzet Xheneti: - I would like to refer to that good work, to the healthy spirit of cooperation in the struggle against ministerial tendencies that also took place in our sector, especially in regard to the construction of the main projects. We also had good experience in the coordination of work for the simplification of designs which was very effective. I believe that, on the basis of this experience, we will further strengthen this cooperation, especially in regard to the simplification of the technological aspect of designs, where still exist reservations.

Editor: - Many valuable, positive experiences emerge here. But, as Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out during his visits to the Mirdite District, it is essential to draw conclusions from the shortcomings observed in this area. Comrades, what can you say about this matter?

Jeta Zaimi: - It was reported here that during campaigns and actions the transport workers have done good work. However, it is a fact that, along with these activities, they also have created worries for the economy. Concretely, during this period, many worries were created for our ministry, for the transport of more than 7,000 tons of superphosphate and more than 2,000 tons of urea and nitrate.

Stavri Orgocka: - We expect them as soon as possible. This shows that the comrades of the transport sector have weaknesses in certain cases.

Jeta Zaimi: - I want to point out the shortcomings of the transport of timber for the wood combines in Elbasan and Lac, or the failure to supply coal to the polyvinyl chloride soda plant in Vlore which has been limping in January and now in February. Coordination means to fulfill the tasks on schedule.

Gezim Koni: - Comrade Jeta, I want to stress the worry you have created for us by failing to produce some spare parts; as a result of which, we cannot respond to the demands of the users.

Stavri Orgocka: I agree with Comrade Gezim about this. The lack of some spare parts, especially of crankshafts, has made it difficult for us to ensure the technical readiness of many tractors. Agriculture is awaiting them. But, for how long?

Jeta Zaimi: - Your comment is justified. In order to solve the problems set forth before us, we have created work groups composed of specialists from

the Institute of Mechanical Studies and from the grassroots. On the basis of the tasks that we have assumed, we believe that the situation will change.

Gezim Koni: - Comrade Muzet, in regard to the production of tiles in the Northern districts, we have received comments from the population, both on their quantity and quality.

Muzet Xheneti: - We accept this comment; it also happens because of technological matters which we have not solved properly. We have created work groups which are studying these facts, and we are taking measures to improve the situation as soon as possible.

Piro Bezhani: - Comrade Stavri, we had good cooperation in imports; however, at the same time, let us further strengthen our mutual work for fulfilling export tasks. For example, the question of accelerating the growth of tomatoes for export is disturbing us, an area in which we had shortcomings last year, or in maintaining a regular situation in the export of goods. On the other hand, there may be some items which are becoming more important and which we have in stock, such as essence of pine, which the market needs, or, for example, the essence of basil and so forth. Perhaps the structure of oil-seed plants must be reviewed, making them more responsive to the demands of foreign markets.

Stavri Orgocka: - Right, we will work harder; however, you must work harder to find new markets.

2150/13046

CSO: 2100/33

INCOME OF PRIVATE, OTHER SMALL ENTERPRISES ANALYZED

Budapest MUNKAUGYI SZEMLE in Hungarian Jan 86 pp 6-9.

[Article by Laszlo Pollak: "Incomes in Small Enterprises"]

[Text] From the very beginning, the new types of business organizations established since 1 January 1982--gmk's [business partnerships], vgmk's [enterprise workers' business partnerships], specialized co-op groups, and small co-ops--have been highly controversial performers within the economy. Opinions regarding their operations differ widely. Usually their contributions to the improvement of supply, observation of delivery schedules, and good quality can be cited as favorable effects typical of the small enterprises. The most frequently voiced objection to them is that the incomes earned under these forms of business organizations are much higher than their performances. This applies the most clearly to vgmk's and vgmk-like specialized co-op groups. The sentiment underlying this objection is basically that the members of organizations of this type work in them after their regular working hours, and the incomes paid them here usually are significantly higher than what they are able to earn at the enterprise (or cooperative), other conditions being equal. In practice this is the most conspicuous when more income can be earned in vgmk's or vgmk-like specialized co-op groups, in half the time, than during regular working hours.

In the following we will attempt an overview of how the relationship between performance and income develops under the various forms of enterprises, based on the regulators now in force. In the course of this we will examine in greater detail the following two sets of questions:

1. To what extent may the small organizations be regarded as enterprises, and what is the relationship of performance to income under these forms?
2. How do the disbursements in vgmk-type organizations at enterprises (or co-operatives) relate to the pay attainable in the economic units?

For our investigation we need to distinguish the various forms of small enterprises according to the nature of their activity, for only on this basis can we determine the scope of activity that the enterprises (or cooperatives) themselves would be able to handle but now farm out to the small organizations.

The classification of activities that we employ is as follows:

- Expansion of the enterprise's (or cooperative's) production;
- Supply of services for consumers or industry; and
- Output of industrial goods by subcontractors.

1. Relationship of Performance to Income From Work Under Various Forms of Small Enterprises

Within this topic, let us first examine the extent to which the individual forms of small organizations possess the most important attributes of enterprises.

a. Economic separation. Most small organizations possess this attribute. Only vgmks and vgmks-like specialized co-op groups are exceptions, because they usually are closely integrated with their parent business organization (operating conditions, accounting, contractual relations, etc.).

b. Assumption of risk. It is typical also in this respect that the members as a rule are financially responsible for the decisions, respectively for the possible adverse consequences of the decisions, only to the extent of their paid-in capital or (in the case of gmks) total capital. There is substantially less risk in vgmks, because here liability is limited at most to the loss of annual income or of opportunity to work (cancellation of the enterprise's order).

c. Operation. Except in the case of vgmks and vgmks-like specialized co-op groups, the founding members provide from their own resources the capital necessary for startup and continuous operation. The most typical feature of vgmks is that the parent enterprise (or cooperative) provides the conditions both for startup and operation.

From the preceding it is evident that the forms of small organizations, except vgmks and vgmks-like specialized co-op groups, possess the main attributes of enterprises.

From another aspect: in the coproduction relations of enterprises (or co-operatives), the vgmks and vgmks-like specialized co-op groups are alternative forms suitable to undertake the activities that up to now have been farmed out to subcontractors. Herein lies one of their greatest advantages, from the enterprises' viewpoint: due to the peculiar price structure of the vgmks and vgmks-like specialized co-op groups (they are not burdened by overhead), they are able to perform the same work for less. Thereby they exert a certain price pressure on outside coproduction. From the viewpoint of income regulation, a vgmk (or vgmks-like specialized co-op group) is independent.

In summary it can be established that vgmks (vgmks-like specialized co-op groups) are particular "enterprise" forms, and therefore we deem it necessary to include them in our investigation.

We will characterize the relationship between performance and income from work at small organizations by the proportion of gross income available for income from work.

The interpretation of gross income does not create any problem in the case of small co-ops, because here income regulation is based on the attained gross

income (income from work + profit). The corresponding (comparable) category in other small organizations is the partnership profit per member (partnership profit = total partnership income - total cost).

Under the general income tax system now in effect, the progressive tax rates significantly influence the incomes of the members of small enterprises (the members of small co-ops excepted), and the proportion of gross income available for income from work depends on the amount of gross income. Therefore we have compared various numerical values of the per capita gross income.

For greater ease in following the computations, we determined the values of per capita gross income (or partnership profit) so as to obtain round numbers for the per capita gross shares after partnership taxes, from which we now deduct only personal taxes.

The proportions of per capita gross income available for income from work are presented in Table 1.

The data in the table have been computed on the basis of the system of regulation introduced in 1985.

Table 1. Proportions of Per Capita Gross Income Available for Income From Work (Percent)

(1) Kisvállalkozási formák	(2) Bruttó jövedelem (Ft/10/év)							Bruttó jövedelem (Ft/10/év)							Bruttó jövedelem (Ft/10/év)						
	10 638	21 276	31 914	42 552	53 190	63 828		74 466	85 104	95 742	106 380	117 018	127 656		138 294	148 932	159 570	170 208	180 846		
Vgmk, kiegészítő (3)																					
tevékenységű gmk	83,3	83,3	82,5	81,8	81,2	80,4		79,8	78,2	77,0	76,0	75,3	74,2		72,4	71,0	69,7	68,5	67,5		
Kiegészítő tevé-																					
kenységű szakcsi(4)	58,3	58,3	57,5	56,8	56,2	55,4		54,8	53,2	51,9	51,0	50,3	49,2		47,5	46,0	44,7	43,5	42,5		
Szakcsoport (5)	22,9	40,3	51,8	54,8	45,8	42,4		44,8	40,7	42,1	41,1	40,0	39,0		38,5	38,0	36,7	35,4	34,2		
Főállású gmk(6)	47,9	70,0	76,8	79,8	79,8	67,4		69,8	65,7	67,2	66,1	64,7	64,0		62,8	63,5	61,7	60,4	59,2		
Polgári jogú (7)																					
társaság (PJT)	58,7	58,7	58,7	58,1	57,7	57,4		66,9	56,5	56,2	55,5	54,7	54,0		53,5	53,0	52,6	52,0	51,0		
Kisszövetkezet (8)	50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	49,5	49,0		48,6	48,5	48,7	48,0	47,5	47,5		47,5	46,9	46,9	45,9	45,9		

Key:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Small enterprise forms | 5. Specialized co-op groups |
| 2. Per capita annual gross income (forints) | 6. Full-time gmk's |
| 3. Vgmk's, part-time gmk's | 7. Civil-law partnerships |
| 4. Part-time specialized co-op groups | 8. Small co-ops |

Consider an example, using the data in the table.

From 138,294 forints of per capita annual gross income (i.e., partnership profit) we have to deduct a 6-percent partnership tax, a 5-percent cost ratio, a 10-percent accident insurance contribution, also general income tax, and local taxes equivalent to one-tenth of the amount of general income tax. On this basis, observing the proper sequence of computation steps, we have to pay the following amounts on 138,294 forints of per capita partnership profit: 8,294 forints (6 percent) of partnership tax; 12,350 forints of accident insurance contribution (10 percent) of the remainder after deducting the tax-free cost

ratio); 15,837 forints of general income tax on the remainder; and 1,584 forints of local taxes, a tenth of the amount of general income tax.

Accordingly, the deductions from the attained income total 38,065 forints. In other words, 100,229 forints is available for disbursement as income from work, which is 72.4 percent of the 138,294 forints of per capita partnership profit.

From the table we are able to establish the following:

--That the proportion of gross income available for income from work is the highest in vgmks and part-time gmk's;

--That the shares of workers in full-time gmk's are likewise high; and

--That the proportion of gross income available for income from work is the lowest in small co-ops and specialized co-op groups.

Identical rules of income regulation would warrant equal incomes for equal performances in specialized co-op groups and gmk's. But the departure of the incomes of specialized co-op group members from the incomes of gmk members is due to the fact that a specialized co-op group relinquishes a share (usually 25 percent) of its partnership profit to its parent cooperative.

The specialized co-op groups founded by cooperatives usually provide industrial or construction work and services for outside customers. The partnership profit they relinquish plays an important (sometimes decisive) role in how the profitability of the cooperatives develops.

In small enterprises other than small co-ops, the proportion of work-related incomes associated with higher gross incomes is naturally smaller (less is retained of each additional unit of performance), and specifically this is one of the reasons why these organizations curtail their activity even when their order books are satisfactory. The relatively small proportion in small co-ops may practically be regarded as constant and is due to the 35-percent tax on gross income. This gives these organizations an incentive to increase their performance. For while in the case of a "small" product the attainable income from work is small in terms of both its proportion and absolute amount, at higher incomes--when the other organizations are paying general income tax at an average rate higher than 35 percent--it is the small co-ops where higher incomes from work are earned.

2. Relationship Between the Feasibility of Higher Pay for Workers During Regular Working Hours, and the Payments to Vgmk-Type Organizations

The question has often been raised in recent years as to why it is necessary to have vgmks or specialized co-op groups do work for which enterprise capacity is available, and therefore the work could be done even during regular working hours. The standpoint frequently voiced by enterprises is that realistic financial recognition of the workers' additional performance is not possible under the "inflexible" conditions of pay regulation. Let us examine how we may respond to this standpoint under the system of pay regulation introduced in 1985.

Indeed, which are the small-enterprise activities that also the enterprises (or cooperatives) themselves would be able to undertake? In this respect, primarily those activities can come into consideration that are closely linked to the business organization's production structure. Considering the nature of the small organizations' work, we may include in this category the types of organizations that expand the production of an enterprise (or cooperative). In other words, mainly the vgmks, the vgmk-like specialized co-op groups, respectively a proportion of the specialized co-op groups.

The decisive question from the viewpoint of a (possible) takeover of some small-enterprise activity by the enterprise or cooperative is how much of a pay increase the fee paid the small enterprise, and the tax on this fee, would make possible at the given employer organization. Our approach to this question will be twofold. First, we will determine what percentage of the savings in the enterprise's input costs would be available to increase the workers' pay. And secondly, we will investigate how the amount available for pay earned during regular working hours relates to the incomes from work under the mentioned small-enterprise forms.

We have performed our computations for small-enterprise forms operating under the system of pay regulation introduced in 1985. The general assumption is that the enterprise saves (by not having to pay) the tax on the fee, respectively the tax + profit per vgmk (or specialized co-op group) member, and uses these savings to increase the pay of its workers. This assumption is realistic, because in recent years the enterprises have been increasing their workers' pay amidst the expanding activity of vgmks (or specialized co-op groups), and in the 1985 plans the fees paid to such organizations are charged to costs.

We have determined the pay increase in two ways: as disbursements from, respectively, the wage fund and the incentive fund. We have not taken the cost ratios of the vgmks or specialized co-op groups into consideration as sources of additional resources for increasing the workers' pay, because we assume that the direct cost remains the same when the enterprise takes over the activity.

For the case of pay increase regulation, we have determined the possibility of an additional pay increase in two alternatives. In the first alternative, the pay increase that the enterprise implemented initially is 3 percent, because this rate of increase may be regarded as minimal for 1985 (business organizations are able to increase pay by this much even when their resources from which to pay the tax on the increase are otherwise minimal). And the business organizations that have opted for central pay regulation may increase their workers' pay by 3 percent.

The second alternative is based on a 6-percent (across-the-board) increase, which may be regarded as general. We could have calculated even more alternatives of how additional pay at the enterprises might be expected to develop, but we felt that the rates we used could be regarded as typical.

To take into consideration every pay grade that occurs in practice would have made our computations too complicated. Therefore we have determined the possible additional increase to an average annual pay of 67,000 forints per worker. In the case of central pay regulation, the 67,000 forints includes also the

prescribed 5.5-percent increase [of the base]. Under the various forms of pay regulation, the following percentages of the saved enterprise input costs may be used for pay increases:

Table 2. Percent of Savings Available for Pay Increase Under Various Forms of Pay Regulation

		Pay level regulation	Pay increase regulation		Central pay regulation
			3%	6%	
Vgmk					
From tax	Wage increase	47.0	15.0	12.0	16.3
	Incentive fund	40.6	14.2	11.5	15.0
From total	Wage increase	44.6	13.1	10.9	14.0
	Incentive fund	38.1	12.0	10.5	12.6
Specialized co-op group					
From tax	Wage increase	46.4	13.8	11.6	14.8
	Incentive fund	39.2	13.0	11.1	13.8
From total	Wage increase	44.2	12.5	10.8	13.6
	Incentive fund	37.9	11.9	10.4	12.4

The percentages in the table show what proportions of the tax on the fee paid, respectively of the tax + profit per vgmk or specialized co-op group member, would be available to increase the workers' pay during regular working hours if the enterprise itself were to take over and perform the activity in question.

Consider the following example to illustrate how the data in the table have been determined:

An enterprise employing pay level regulation decides to take over an activity which up to now has been performed by a vgmk. If the partnership profit is 53,190 forints per member, the enterprise saves 59,757 forints (the "member's" profit plus tax). The tax is more than the amount which would have to be paid on 53,190 forints, because it has to be computed on the basis of the gross fee paid the vgmk. The amount available from the savings--after deducting the 40-percent social security contribution, 10-percent wage tax, and the tax on earned income--to raise the average annual pay of 67,000 forints per worker is 26,880 forints. In other words, the pay increase is 44.9 percent of the 59,757 forints saved.

Let us check the accuracy of our computations:

	Forints
Pay increase	26,880
Social security contribution on pay increase	10,752
Additional cost jointly	37,632
Total cost savings	59,757
Additional profit	22,135
Profit to incentive fund (after 15 percent in local taxes and 35-percent profit tax)	11,068
Wage tax	2,688
Tax on earned income	8,308
Rounding	72

(Footnote 1) (According to the tax schedules applicable to pay level regulation, 5,000 forints of the 26,880-forint increase to 67,000 forints of average annual pay per worker is taxable in the 60,000-72,000 bracket at a rate of 25 percent, which gives a tax of 1,250 forints; the tax on 12,000 forints taxable in the 72,000-84,000 bracket is 3,600 forints; and the tax on the remaining 9,880 forints taxable in the 84,000-96,000 bracket is 3,458 forints. In other words, the total tax on earned income is 8,308 forints.)

As evident from the preceding, the resources available to the enterprises for pay increases from cost savings can be determined with a sufficient degree of accuracy, with the help of the percentages in the table.

Next, we will investigate how the members' income from working in vgmk's or specialized co-op groups relates to how much the enterprise would be able to pay its workers if the enterprise itself were to take over the small enterprise's activity during regular working hours. We have performed the computations for partnership profits ranging from 10,638 to 180,846 forints per member.

Table 3. Possible Additional Pay During Regular Working Hours, in Percent of a Member's Income From Working in a Vgmk or Specialized Co-op Group, Under the Various Forms of Pay Regulation

<u>Forms of pay regulation</u>		<u>Vgmk</u>	<u>Specialized co-op group</u>
Pay level regulation	Lower limit	62.7-69.7	73.3-79.3
	Upper limit	65.1-71.1	77.3-83.7
Pay increase regulation	Lower limit (3%)	20.6-16.6	23.5-19.0
	Upper limit	21.0-17.0	24.6-20.0
	Lower limit (6%)	16.4-16.0	18.6-18.4
	Upper limit	16.7-16.4	19.5-19.3
Central pay regulation	Lower limit	24.0-16.9	26.7-19.3
	Upper limit	24.4-17.2	27.9-20.3

The percentages in the table refer to pay that includes also the contribution to the pension fund.

From the data it would clearly follow that the enterprises ought not strive to (gradually) curtail the activity of the vgmk's or specialized co-op groups, because the enterprises would be unable to pay their regular workers as much from the achieved savings. But such a conclusion would be premature, because in our consideration of this problem we cannot disregard the fact that work in a vgmk is work that is performed over and above the worker's regular working hours and is an added drain on him, both physically and mentally. Moreover, the money earned in this manner is not included in the base for computing the worker's pension. A more realistic approach is to consider when and under what conditions a trade-off between extra income and sacrificed leisure time becomes feasible.

The proportion of a vgmK member's income available for additional pay is the highest under pay level regulation. If we assume that there still are considerable reserves in the utilization of working time at the enterprises--an assumption that is warranted on the basis of the enterprise views mentioned in the introduction--and that also the performances (the work intensity) would be similar if the pay were close to the "vgmk level," then even a larger proportion of the goods and services now supplied by vgmK's or specialized co-op groups could be produced during regular working hours.

Under pay level regulation, the prerequisites for this are ensured so far as pay is concerned, because (according to the percentages in the table) between 60 and 70 percent of the 2 to 2.5 times higher net income from work in the vgmK would be available as additional pay for work during regular working hours. Which also means that workers could be paid from 1.2 to 1.7 times their present wages for work during regular working hours, and this is by no means insignificant. The possibility of increasing pay to between 1.2 and 1.7 times its present level also means that--if substantial resources (between 0.2 and 0.7 [of a member's net income from work in a vgmK or specialized co-op group]) are available for additional pay--the enterprises would be able to pay performance-commensurate wages, and also to introduce wage differentiation that has long been delayed by citing the restrictive nature of pay regulation as an excuse. It is probably safe to say that, in those areas of the economy where pay level regulation applies and is otherwise feasible, the enterprises have no real interest in maintaining vgmK's.

Up to now we have determined how much would be available for additional pay on a per worker basis. Essential from the viewpoint of an enterprise's management, however, is how much could be used to increase the pay of all the regular workers when the enterprise takes over the activity of a vgmK. According to the available statistics, 10 percent of the workers in industry are also members of vgmK's. If we take this proportion into consideration, then from the 1984 average income per member from work in a vgmK (43,187 forints), not available now to the enterprise for an additional pay increase, it would be possible to further increase the pay of all regular workers by 4.0 percent under pay level regulation; by 1.2 and 1.0 percent respectively under pay increase regulation, depending on whether we assume a 3-percent or a 6-percent initial pay increase; and by 1.2 percent under central pay regulation.

The 43,187 forints of a "member's" income from work in a vgmK stems from a partnership profit of 53,190 forints per member. In this case the total input cost that the enterprise saves, as we have demonstrated when investigating the relationship between enterprise input costs and how much is available for pay increases, is 59,757 forints. Using the data in Table 2, we find that the following amounts are available from the savings to pay additional wages:

Pay level regulation	44.6 percent of 59,757 = 26,660 forints;
Pay increase regulation	
3% initial increase	13.1 percent of 59,757 = 7,830 forints;
6% initial increase	10.9 percent of 59,757 = 6,520 forints;
Central pay regulation	14.0 percent of 59,757 = 8,370 forints.

When 10 percent of the work force belongs to vgmks, the enterprise has available for additional pay increases 2,666, 783, 652 and 837 forints respectively. In percent of the 67,000 forints that we assumed as the annual average pay per worker, the rates of additional pay increase are, respectively, 4.0, 1.2, 1.0 and 1.2 percent.

If we consider the magnitude of the resources for additional pay increases, of which the enterprises are now deprived by maintaining vgmks, it is probably safe to say that the costs in the "other costs" category have ceased to be really "soft" costs for the business organizations. This is increasingly valid in the light of the fact that not every worker of the enterprise is given an opportunity to join a vgmk. Actually this opportunity is the privilege of a relatively small stratum of workers whom the business organizations regard as especially valuable and want to keep by all means.

Naturally, we wish to avoid going into the other extreme and denying that the enterprises do have workers of outstanding skill whose performances are above average. In our opinion, however, the conditions for the increased financial and moral appreciation of these workers must be sought during, rather than after, their regular working hours. It appears that the provisions for this do not require the uncovering of additional reserves at the enterprises, because these resources are already built into the enterprises' present system of operation. The enterprises merely have to avail themselves of the existing opportunities.

1014

CSO: 2500/260

STATUS OF PRIVATE MEAT SALE EXPERIMENT REPORTED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Apr 86 p 5

[Article by [an]: "Meat at the Markets: Demand Exceeds Supply: Pork Predominates: Little Difference in Prices: Is a Middleman Needed?"]

[Text] (Own information) (C). The "meat experiment" is already into its 10th week. In three provinces since February and in another four since the middle of March, meat privately butchered by farmers is being sold in bazaars. How has the business been?

From the information provided us by the Department of Food and Nutrition of Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, it is so far obvious that this is not a large business (but it is gradually increasing). In Warsaw province alone, about 213 tons of meat were sold in February and March. At the same time, 43 tons in Leszno Province and about 20 tons in Tarnobrzeg Province were sold. Similarly small amounts of meat were sold by farmers in other provinces. In sum, more than 400 tons of meat were sold by private sources.

The supply is not great even in agricultural regions such as Leszno and Siedlce provinces) while the demand is high with the most willing buyers found in Warsaw.

The sales are organized differently in the various provinces. In Lodz, for example, the meat is sold in only one bazaar from a score or more of stands. Meat is being sold privately in Warsaw from about 20 stands in several bazaars. Not all of these stands are busy because farmers prefer to sell in the center of a city where the most people are found. The kiosks on Hala Mirowska are very eagerly leased so the number has been increased from two to four. As a rule, the greatest supply of meat is also available toward the end of the week.

On the whole, the prices are about the same. Just before the holidays, they returned to their previous level. For example, ribs usually cost about 300-350 zlotys per kilogram, pork joint costs about 700, unboned beef from 180 (in Leszno) to 400 zlotys and boned beef from 450-600 zlotys. It is often even hard to compare the prices because in Leszno or Tarnobrzeg, for example,

sellers and buyers prefer pork cuts while in other places such as Warsaw, they prefer meat separated into elements.

The bazaars are selling mostly pork. Beef made up about one-third of the meat privately sold in February and in March when the unboned beef ration was increased, only about one-fifth. There were very small amounts of veal.

Has the experiment been successful and will private meat sales be expanded? It is still too early for Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services to give a precise and unambiguous answer. However, there have not been any signs up to now that this form of meat sale has had a negative effect on purchasing. Privately butchered meat constitutes a negligible percent (about 0.5 percent) of all of the meat purchased. For that reason, one can assume that market sales will grow, especially because an increasing number of provincial governors are recommending this.

On our own, we would also like to add that the first weeks of private meat sales has confirmed the appropriateness of some of the fears expressed at first such as, for example, a regulation which states that only the farmer who produced the meat himself can sell it. Farmers that raise a large amount of livestock do not have time to become involved in meat sales even though they do have the meat to sell. It is therefore worth taking another look at the proposal by some Spolem cooperatives to intermediate in sales.

12261

CSO: 2600/401

MANUFACTURERS INCREASE CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY EXPORTS TO USSR

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Andrzej Zielinski: "Polish Machines at Soviet Construction Sites: Export and Cooperation"]

[Text] Our best known construction machines are heavy-duty cranes on special chasses. It can be said that this is a classic example of Polish-Soviet cooperation. Cooperation was already under way when the crane was being designed. The design was worked out jointly, the production was divided between our two countries and our countries later supplied each other with produced components. Poland produces the chassis and booms while the USSR makes the top part of the crane. Once all of the parts have been made, the crane is assembled in both countries.

Three types of these cranes are already in series production. The models with 25 and 40-ton lift capacities are produced most often. Last year, Poland set up the production for a chassis to a 63-ton crane. Prototypes have also been designed for 100-ton cranes. In Poland the production of chasses and the assembly of the machines is carried out by Fablok in Chrzanow, the Labedy Machinery Works in Gliwice and Mostostal in Zabrze. The assembly work in the Soviet Union is done by the Machine-Building Works in Nikipol and the January Uprising Works in Odessa.

At the Bumar Foreign Trade Company, Julian Kosciuch, deputy director of the Bureau of Trade With Socialist Countries, has informed us that Poland and the USSR are working jointly on the design for a 125-ton crane. He added that this project is a model example of the cooperation between our two countries.

A Demanding Partner..

The cooperative crane construction project was not arranged overnight nor is it a coincidence that Poland and the USSR signed in 1986 an agreement for the joint production of construction machinery until the year 200. The Soviet market has long known Polish construction machinery. Excavators made by Stalowa Wola and Warynski have found their way into the Soviet Union. The Polish construction machinery industry was born right at the end of World War II and is now one of the leading ones in the world.

Export sales determine the growth of any industry. It is the Soviet Union that has in the past and continues to be our largest foreign buyer. Exports to the USSR constitute 60 percent of Bumar's total exports of construction machinery to the socialist countries (more than 200 million rubles in 1986). It is worth remembering that most of our contracts with our Soviet partner have involved cooperative supplies.

Director Kosciuch stated: "We have practically unlimited opportunities on this market. I would like to add that the Stalowa Wola Steel Mills has sold the USSR 800 loaders. It could have sold as many as 2000 but could not produce them fast enough and had problems with material supplies and finding enough workers".

Roman Lukomski, the director of Bumar's division for exports to the USSR, added: "I would like to state quite clearly that what we are talking about is no easy matter. The world construction machinery market is a very demanding one. It is true that the Soviet market is a very powerful one but it has its own demands. For example, machines must be able to work under varied climatic conditions and work just as reliably in Siberia as well as in the southern republics. It must meet world standards and undergo many operating tests. We must always remember that if we become complacent, we can lose this market to our competitors. Poland produces construction machinery according to world standards but some states build it as well as we do. To put it as simply as possible, we work on the Soviet market under dual pressure from the demand for quantity and high quality.

The Soviet market is important to Poland in still one more way. It not only places high demands on our work but it also helps us. The Soviets signed an agreement with us to help expand the machine industry in Poland with ruble and dollar credits. Six of the factories producing construction machinery will take part in this enterprise.

On an everyday basis, Soviet cooperative assistance is also expressed in additional supplies of pipes or sheet metal for the production of the cranes. Of course, it is only the hardest-working plants that receive this help.

Construction cranes, excavators, loaders, mining loaders, subassemblies, transmissions, Cardan shafts and excavator bridges have somehow become lasting items of Polish export. The list is constantly growing and being modernized.

For example, the Bumar Construction Machinery Works in Koszalin has expanded its export trade with the USSR. Aside from the traditional 18-meter lift on Stara and ZIL-130 chasses, it has begun producing a 21-meter lift on GAZ, ZIL and Kamaz chasses. It has also worked out the prototype for a 32-meter lift on a Kamaz chassis. It is not only the upper parts of lifts but completely assembled lifts that will be exported. Last year, about 300 units were exported and by 1990, the figure will have risen to 1000. Orders of this size guarantee lasting production.

In Glogow, the Famaba Construction Machinery Factory is expanding its production of 16- and 20-ton cranes. The Soviet Union will be using Polish designs and specifications to produce a chassis and some of the instrumentation. This plant will be producing the upper part of a crane [gorka zurawia] along with the boom and the entire chassis.

The Construction Machinery Works in Torun has again begun to produce new types of internal centerers for pipelines. This is a device that makes it possible to precisely weld pipelines and 400 of them will be produced each year using Soviet design documentation and then sold to the USSR. Work has been started on the prototype for a mobile centerer.

A new type of mining loader, the LK-2, has been designed by the Fadroma Plant in Wroclaw. About 10 of them will be exported this year and everything so far indicates export opportunities as great as those of the other Fadroma loader, the LK-1, 350 units of which will be sold to the USSR in 1986.

Export of construction machinery to the USSR is for Polish manufacturers an opportunity to produce their machinery on a highly-stabilized level, in terms of both quantity and quality. Our present cooperation with the Soviet Union guarantees that this high level will continue.

12261

CSO: 2600/401

NEW COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by [kb]: "The Legal Preconditions for Reform: The Concept of Collective Bargaining: Session of the Economic Reform Commission's Group on Law and Self-Government"]

[Text] (Own information) (C). On 17 April, the members of Group 10 of the Commission on Law and Self-Government considered three important legal problems of economic reform. These were: the organizational structures of the national economy, collective labor bargaining and the functioning of small businesses and cooperatives. The purpose of the meeting was to work out a position on the existing and proposed new legal solutions. The meeting was chaired by Professor Ludwik Bar.

With regard to the first question of organizational structures, the group members considered whether the existing legal order and especially the law on state-owned businesses and self-management in state-owned businesses has created enough of a basis to establish management structures over individual plants that take the form of guilds or partnerships and also whether, to remain in keeping with the letter of the law, it is necessary to write special regulations to cover the specifics of each branch of industry, type of business and the way in which they associate with one another.

The opinions were varied. However, the predominant view was that there is nothing at the present time to obstruct the creation of similar organizational structures while such a change to basic regulations as these two bills would lead to many other changes that could violate the spirit and letter of reform. It was unanimously declared that we must make it as difficult as possible to create new structures and compel anyone who would initiate such structures to publicly state what effects the changes in management would have.

In relation to the advancement of legislative work, the second most urgent point of the meeting was legal assessment of the draft of the law on collective bargaining. In this case, the group members, a high class of specialists on law, economics and management practices, had a unanimous and clearly negative opinion. In the group's opinion, the draft not only offends by its formal defects (repetition, imprecise wording) but also disrupts the

entire legal order of economic reform which has been carefully built up over several years.

The most significant doubts expressed were that the bill in its present form violates the law on state-owned business and self-management because it deprives businesses of their fundamental management tool of wage policy and limits their independence and self-management. Because the new law would use wage guarantees, it would also weaken self-financing. In the light of the law, it is unclear whether the position of one party to an agreement, the branch minister, would be a government representative rather than a manager. After all, the bill's opposition of unions and administration would conflict with the idea of worker self-management and therefore worker comanagement of economic processes. Instead of having the workers equally responsible for the functioning of their companies, we will see an increasing amount of litigation over wages.

To summarize the discussion, it seems that from a legal point of view, this version of collective bargaining is an unworkable one. It has been introduced from a legal and management system different than our present one.

The third point of business for the meeting was discussion of the legal situation of small firms and cooperatives. It was stated that from a legal point of view, there is nothing to prevent the restoration of such forms of economic activity but there continue to be few concrete initiatives.

12261

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RESULTS OF 1985 OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS OUTLINED

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 15, Apr 86 p 11

[Article by [L]: How Is a Program Carried Out?"]

[Text] The operational programs that have already been in existence for a few years now were supposed to be a means of giving preference to certain areas of the economy by methods of direct influence over companies. It is therefore worth seeing how the programs were implemented in 1985.

For example, the operational program for the provision of food was 127.4-percent implemented in the part dealing with the supply of agricultural machinery while the part concerning the supply of spare parts was 120-percent realized. It can be said that this is excellent progress but it has also turned out to be the case that such an assessment of the programs does not explain much. Regardless of the distorting image of price increases, it must be said that production was counted in units of single machines produced and how many were supposed to be produced or even more but businesses did not want these machines and this put the producers in a hard situation. Other types of machinery continue to be in short supply and we are still somehow unable to find ways to increase their production. We must admit that this often-relative overproduction of machinery including items such as plows and tractor-drawn cultivators, lime and fertilizer spreaders, tedder-rakes, mowers, electrical cookers, horse-drawn trenchers and chaff cutters. It is hardest for farmers to buy sprayers, milking machines, fodder combines, dung spreaders and threshers. The same problem exists with spare parts. Whenever the supply of some parts improves, then others such as rubber items, hoses, rubber for milking machines and many electrical machinery parts become much harder to find. What is alarming about this is that we regenerate too few parts which is a means of reducing material consumption in our industry. Last year, only about 55 percent of our planned quota of spare parts was regenerated.

The operative program also covered the supply of 15 types of farm tools. Counting in units, the production quotas for 9 assortments was unfulfilled. This included items such as scythes, forks, axes, chains and buckets.

The part of the program covering the supply of machinery and equipment to the food industry did not succeed in providing the planned number of baking ovens, smoking and steaming chambers and milk bottling machines. Lower than planned production of many products covered by the program is generally blamed on objective difficulties and therefore a lack of materials, workers or means of modernizing production.

It therefore seems that priorities guaranteed by participation in the realization of operative programs never leave the paper they are printed on. Enormous differences in the implementation of production quotas for certain items attests to either bad planning or low efficiency of methods that are supposed to realize the operative programs.

This has also been confirmed by evaluations of the implementation of the operative program for clothing for children up to the age of 15. Here as well, the program was overfulfilled but while there was overproduction of items such as handkerchiefs or shawls, the supply of covers, clothing and underwear for children up to age 11 was lower than planned because it turned out that factories guided by profits, which is quite natural and desirable, avoided making products whose profitability had been artificially lowered. That confirms the fact that administrative methods do nothing to help the market.

The portion of the health care operative program dealing with pharmaceutical and sanitary products was 127-percent fulfilled. Even here it would be tactless to overlook the fact that the medicine supply constantly fluctuates very sharply. The high degree to which the program was implemented was chiefly the result of agreements made with as many as 50 different producers to provide additional profits to their plants. The portion of the program concerning medical apparatus and equipment was not fulfilled and amounted to only 89 percent of the planned production. While the production of medical equipment in Poland has increased by about 10 percent over the plan, imported medical equipment which sometimes amounts to more than half of all purchased made up about 68 percent of the amount first planned. It can be said that in this particular case, we have not made ourselves any healthier by saving our dollars.

The operative program for public railroad and road transportation has not been fulfilled. In 1985, the railroads carried about 1.3 percent less freight and passengers than in 1984 and 2.9 percent less than planned. First of all, in connection with the lower production in the first quarter of this year, the railroads did not have as much to carry while later, it was unable to carry as much as required and had to turn down about 13.8 million tons of freight. The railways have this year really received even more new freight cars than planned (7514 cars) but still more (7684) old cars were withdrawn from service. At the same time, the plan for supplying passenger cars went unfulfilled as did the limit on repair work done on both passenger and freight cars.

The State Motor Transport [PKS] noted an even greater drop in loads than did the railways. Last year, the PKS carried 7.3 percent less freight than in

1984 and as much as 13.1 percent less than planned. The unusually hard winter had some effect but the poor condition of trucks is really more to blame. PKS potential dropped by about 8 percent last year and the supply of new heavy-load and self-loading trucks did not exceed even a quarter of the demand.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

INCREASED USE OF REUSABLE RESOURCES IN METALLURGY

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 14 Feb 86 pp 5-6

[Article by Viorica Raducanu: "In the Spirit of the Guidelines Laid Down by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: Resolute Actions and Measures to Develop the Raw Materials Base. Reclamation of Useful Substances from Reusable Resources"]

[Text] Increase in the efficiency of use of material and energy resources and better utilization of such resources represent an objective of the highest importance which defines the entire strategy of economy development of Romania during the current stage, while improving the quality and efficiency of this strategy. Inclusion of resource recovery and recycling as one of the principal means of developing the raw materials base ensures that mining processes will be closely linked to processing and consumption, and at the same time provides a complete picture of the way in which resources are employed in different sectors of the national economy.

In this context, exploitation of the reusable resources present in mine spoil, settling tanks, metallurgical slag, sludge, waste water, etc, is of particular importance, since it is possible by this means to ensure to a great extent a high volume of material resources needed in manufacturing processes. In addition, the documents of the 13th Congress of the PCR (Romanian Communist Party) call for ongoing intensification of the activities of recovery and reuse of energy resources and raw materials; in many areas 50 percent or more of the raw materials needed are to be secured by this means.

By shortening the extraction and processing cycle and by eliminating some of the outlays involved in extraction, use of reusable resources permits reduction in energy and labor consumption and in investments. At the same time, reuse of reusable resources resulting from production processes contributes toward protection of the environment, reduction of the storage areas required, etc.

Romania has appreciable reserves of non-ferrous metals both in mine spoil and settling tanks and in metallurgical slag, waste water, sludge, and ashes. In 1984, utilization of mine spoil with a qualitatively high content of useful elements and of waste from settling tanks resulted in

the recovery of around 40 tons of copper concentrate, more than 208 tons of zinc concentrate, more than 133 tons of lead concentrate, and about 1,290 tons of 50-percent iron concentrate, which were thus brought back into the economic cycle. At the same time, efficient use was made of part of the reusable materials resulting from metallurgical processes, so that appreciable amounts of non-ferrous metals were obtained, both in concentrates and in pure form.

The recovery of useful elements from reusable materials involves much lower expenditure of materials and energy than extraction directly from ores. Consequently, the volume of material, energy, and labor resources consumed in winning metals from reusable materials is much smaller than when the metals are extracted from complex ores, which go through several processing stages. For example, the cost of processing reusable resources is 27 to 48 times lower than the cost of producing the concentrate obtained by processing a complex ore.

Heavy non-ferrous metals can be recovered almost in their entirety from the reusable materials resulting from metallurgical processes. It may be noted as an example that over the 1981-1984 period processing of metallurgical slag at flotation plants subordinate to the Baia Mare and Deva mining centrals resulted in the recovery of appreciable amounts of copper (23.6 tons), lead (28.5 tons), and zinc (16.1 tons) concentrate. Mention should be made of the fairly high non-ferrous metal content of metallurgical slag relative to that of mined complex ores (on the average, 0.55 percent lead, 0.93 percent zinc, and 0.11 percent copper). The problem of recovering useful substances from the reusable materials resulting from mining operations and metallurgical production is of importance both because of the contribution which recovery can make to provision of useful elements to the greatest possible extent by domestic production, and also because of the fact that it leads to reduction of the agricultural land area needed for storing the elements.

The involvement in the economic cycle of non-ferrous ore deposits with a low useful element content and the introduction of collective flotation in the ore preparation stage have led to decrease in the amounts of selective concentrates (copper, lead, and zinc) in favor of collective concentrates, along with increase in the volume of reusable materials. For example, at the Copsa Mica IMM in 1984, 60 percent of the total concentrates processes were collective ones. The current plants (both the Copsa IMM and Zlatna IMM) used for higher-yield processing of concentrates and extraction of lead and zinc provide mixtures in which the zinc-to-lead ratio is 2:1, with a minimum lead content of 20 percent, and a copper-to-lead ratio of 20:1. Failure to adhere to these parameters results in achievement of fairly low metal recovery yields.

Increase in the percentage of copper in collective concentrates, and also in that of antimony, arsenic, and iron results in appreciable volumes of process scrap which can then be subjected to metallurgical processing. They are, in fact, reusable resources in the form of lead-copper crusts (resulting from extraction of copper from crude copper), antimony slag (resulting from processing of the anode sludge used in electrolytic

refining of lead), and furnace slag (resulting from the processing of concentrates in a furnace of the IPS (Imperial Smelting Process) type). The capacity of the Copsa Mica IMMN recovery plants does not ensure complete processing of the amounts obtained in routine production, with the result that backlogs of reusable materials, especially lead-copper crust and antimony slag, are built up. In addition, the 2 furnaces each year generate 110 to 130 tons of furnace slag, this resulting in the creation of significant and constantly growing backlogs, since only about 30 percent of the slag resulting from routine production can be recovered, the residue being incorporated in clinker, pyrite ash, etc. Economically efficient recovery technologies have not as yet been perfected. Backlogs of reusable materials not yet introduced into the economic cycle are also to be found at Zlatna IMMN and Baia Mare IMMN, each with characteristics specific to the respective production.

Metallurgical processing results in significant amounts of waste powder and water having an appreciable content of useful elements which pollute the environment. These useful elements could be reclaimed and returned to the economic cycle if suitable technologies were to be employed. Several technologies for recovery of useful elements from these reusable materials are currently being applied, as is also exploitation of substances poor in useful elements. The Bucharest IAMN, for example, has perfected a technology in which lower-quality resources (such as poor clays) are exploited and waste hydrochloric acid is recovered in the Giurgiu, Borzesti, and Rimnicu Vilcea industrial areas to obtain a product for which industry has an especially great need, coagulant R. This product can be used successfully to replace the aluminum sulfate required for preparation of alumina by conventional or modern processes, replacement of the aluminum sulfate needed by the wood pulp and paper industry, and treatment of drinking water, industrial water, and sludge.

Coagulant R is a particularly valuable product in the chemical industry and in non-ferrous metallurgy as well, and the by-products resulting from its preparation (siliceous residues) can be used successfully in casting of steamed porous concrete. The problems arising in industrial application of this technology are linked to the production cost of coagulant R. This is due to the circumstance that the residual hydrochloric acid (which in point of fact is not used as such in any chemical process) is supplied at the cost of the pure acid. Hence to make the product more economically efficient it is necessary to reconsider the method applied for arriving at the price of the residual hydrochloric acid coming from the 3 chemical production areas, especially because sodium hydroxide, an energy-intensive and very costly product, is used to neutralize the acid.

The increase in the backlogs of reusable materials has made it necessary to set up special programs for exploitation of the materials and to adopt new technologies permitting recovery of the highest possible percentage of the useful elements present. To this end, plans in 1986 call for use of new technologies for efficient exploitation of the reusable materials resulting from mining and dressing of non-ferrous ores and from metallurgical processes so as to obtain more than 1,350 tons of copper concentrate, around 1,600 tons of lead, about 2,350 tons of zinc, etc. At

the same time, bringing reusable resources back into the economic cycle can lead to the recovery of precious metals and rare metals (such as cadmium and selenium), as well as other substances especially useful to the national economy. The program for exploitation of reusable materials also covers pyrite ash and copper ash (from which iron pellets and zinc and copper concentrates are recovered), zinc hydroxide (which results from manufacture of sodium hydrosulfite and from which zinc oxide is recovered), the anode sludge resulting from electrolysis of copper (from which selenium and tellurium slurry are recovered), etc.

The use of substitutes to replace scarce resources has also become widespread in Romania in recent years. For example, studies have been conducted with the chief objective of developing technologies of our own tailored to individual types of resources, such as technologies for extracting alumina from ashes at central heating plants (especially those at Anina, Mintia, and Valea Jiului), from nepheline substances and from other non-bauxitic rocks. The research performed as part of these studies has been based on the existence of appreciable reserves of non-bauxitic resources containing aluminum oxide. However, the non-bauxitic aluminiferous substances present in Romania are of lower quality in comparison to the content of the bauxite currently in use or that of the raw materials used by other countries, so that production of a ton of aluminum is fairly material-intensive and energy-intensive.

The quality of the reserves of non-bauxitic aluminiferous substances present in Romania suggests the following 3 technological processes for recovery of alumina:

(a) sintering with lime and soda. This process can be applied for working the nephelines, ashes, and sienites, the useful element yield being 75 percent.

(b) use of ammonium sulfate to process the ashes from the Mintia, Anina, and Valea Jiului central heating plants. This process involves the burning of slates under moderate conditions (on the average at 800 degrees Centigrade) to ensure a useful element yield of 90 percent. The useful element yield is otherwise 75 percent and the economic efficiency of exploiting these secondary resources decreases.

(c) use of nitric acid to process the ashes from the Mintia, Anina, and Valea Jiului central heating plants, which are obtained under moderate conditions. The economic efficiency of this process depends on the structure of the basic raw material used and on the heating capacity of the energy resource.

The inferior quality of the non-bauxitic aluminiferous substances necessitates the use of a much more dilute solution to obtain alumina than in the case of bauxite of superior quality, because of the need for handling a volume of waste approximately 12 times as great. This accordingly leads to the need for much larger filtration areas, higher material, energy, and labor consumption, and to production costs which are 3 to 4 times as high.

To reach these objectives, and consequently to ensure increase in the raw materials base through efficient use and exploitation of reusable materials and substitutes, consideration should be given among other things to the following:

Modernization of the plants used for recovery of existing useful elements, so as to provide the possibility of processing a much larger volume of intermediate products resulting from the processing of ore concentrates, inasmuch as only about 30 percent of the amounts of resulting reusable materials are brought back into the economic cycle.

Increase in the production capacity of the short rotary furnaces (at the Copsa Mica IMMN) and modernization of the pressure sintering plants for the sake of better utilization of the metals in the volatile powder and the sulfur in the sulfurous gases, especially since the introduction of deposits with low useful content into the economic cycle, along with introduction of collective flotation, has led to increase in backlogs of reusable materials.

Broadening of research, especially in the area of ore dressing, to ensure increase in the useful metal content of concentrates and higher recovery yields both from mined ores and from reusable materials.

Reconsideration of production prices for some reusable secondary materials (to encourage their re-use in production processes).

6115

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PLANS TO MODERNIZE DOMESTIC TRADE

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 14 Feb 86 pp 7-8

[Interview with Dr Constantin Tudose, director general, Ministry of Foreign Trades, by I. Georgescu; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Implementation of the trade modernization program, which is to be put into effect throughout the socialist trade system over the 1986-1990 period, will begin this year. Do you believe that application of the program will result in attainment of the three goals of modern trade, that is, the right goods at the right place at the right time?

[Answer] Application of the trade modernization program, translated into terms of concrete objectives at the level of each district trade administration, is based on careful analysis of trade at the local level and the structural differentiation and distribution of trade units, the population density and specific features of public demand for goods in a given area being adopted as reference criteria. In the capital, for example, this process is being carried out in stages, in project groups which draw up proposals for each trade zone of the capital, both the central zones (Calea Doborantilor, Bulevardul Nicolae Balcescu, Bulevardul Magheru, Bulevardul 1848, Bulevardul Cantemir, Bulevardul Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej, Bulevardul Republicii, Calea Victoriei, Calea, Mosilor) and the zones near the center and the residential neighborhoods.

Similarly, at the level of each district commercial administration the objectives of the modernization program are being translated into specific programs aimed at improving the quality of commercial services, including public catering, by bringing this service closer to consumers' homes, reducing waiting time for service, creation of a pleasant, inviting, comfortable atmosphere in department stores, restaurants, and cafeterias, and raising the quality requirements set for agricultural food and industrial products sold to the public. With the assistance of specialists of the Institute of Economy of Domestic Trade and Tourism, university personnel of the Academy of Economic Studies, and specialists at our trade planning and design institute, we intend to make "visible" progress within a short period in all areas of trade in Bucharest, in accordance with the current accomplishments of our consumer goods indus-

try, and the increasing demands of the workers, taking the specific mode of expression of local demand into account.

[Question] Viewing these measures for renovation, diversification, and modernization now from another standpoint in the relationship between trade and consumer, how will they be perceived by the citizen?

[Answer] According to our concept of urban trade, the commodities currently in demand, such as bakery and dairy products, fast food service in public catering, cooked and partly cooked foods, non-alcoholic beverages, vegetables and fruits, must be brought as close as possible to citizens' residences in every microregion in the capital.

As you know, the programs and the laws and regulations adopted over the preceding period in connection with development of the production of cooked and partly cooked foods, production of soft drinks, and takeover of the entire network for marketing vegetables, fruits, and other agricultural food products by the commercial system provide a material basis for assignment of priority to solving this problem.

In the course of this year we will proceed with relocation of units, broadening of the structure, modification of the marketing and procurement schedule, increase in the number of sales outlets for bakery and dairy products, for vegetables and fruits, for "Gospodina" [Housewife] products, for fish and fish products, and for dietetic food products. The number of fast service units, pastry shops, and bagel shops will be increased through restructuring of a number of existing public catering units. The number of units of the Fortuna [Fortune] type will be increased, and fruit and vegetable sections will be set up in general grocery stores, to expand the marketing of fruits and vegetables which are sorted, cleaned, washed, and prepacked, both by producers and in the warehouses of fruit and vegetable enterprises. The units specializing in the sale of non-alcoholic beverages for consumption both on the premises and at home will be extended, along with special sections in general grocery stores. A mandatory permanent assortment will be established for individual types of units, in keeping with the frequency of demand, the area of location, and other economic and social criteria.

Marketing in stationary units will be supplemented by itinerant marketing activities, through provision of new types of equipment and special fixtures (ice cream machines, beer dispensing kegs, and soft drink dispensing barrels) offering a varied assortment over the widest possible area.

Another aspect, one more closely identified with consumer demand, is also shown in satisfaction of needs for commodities sporadically and rarely in demand. The commercial premises of generous proportions made available by the new housing construction projects in all neighborhoods will permit the opening of shops specializing in sale of particular groups of goods such as furniture for children and juveniles, Lumea copiilor [Children's World] toyshops, shops selling articles of crystal and fine porcelain, electrical and electronic spare parts, special shops selling fur ar-

ticles, footwear, luxury leather goods, formal wear shops, sporting and camping goods shops, Casa vacantei [Vacation House], and Casa cartii [Bookhouse]. Even this year we will create model shops for several commodity groups to serve as patterns in the modernization campaign.

[Question] It seems that it would be difficult to give a fully complete picture in this interview of the new developments of trade in Bucharest, but you still have the direct publicity resources in shops and the mass media available to you.

[Answer] Our sales promotion program will indeed avail itself of a great number of resources, from decoration of shops and display windows in tune with the season and the destination of products, through organization of window display competitions, marketing exhibits and mini-exhibits, and specific sales promotion campaigns (fairs, the summer season, gift month, the interior decoration season, clean-up month, the First-of-March sales campaign, the farm work season, etc), to press, radio, and television advertising, in which stress will be placed on new developments in the area of culinary dishes, dietetic products, seafood, and soft drinks.

Diversification and increase in the number of sales outlets naturally also involves intensification of the flow of products carried by vehicles and improvement in control over product distribution over the more than 600 square kilometers covered by Bucharest.

In this connection we plan to expand the supply of goods under the roll container and pallet system, dispatching trucks carrying freight over the optimum routes, concentration and systematization of warehouse location, and extension of the supply schedule into nighttime with electrically powered vehicles. An effort will be made at the same time to make the sharpest possible division at outlets between the commodity supply process and the process of selling to customers, to ensure rational use of space to create a varied commercial assortment, and to avoid disruption of stock replenishment. We are paying close attention now, and will continue to do so, to the widest possible introduction of computer-assisted supervision of the product distribution process at all levels of the trade network.

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

PLANS FOR ECOLOGICAL PRESERVATION OF DANUBE DELTA

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 14 Feb 86 pp 22-23

[Article by Dr Nicolae Botnariuc, corresponding member of the RSR Academy, and Dr Marin Nitu: "Man-Technology-Environment: Action to Preserve the Ecological Balance of the Danube Delta"]

[Text] The program for complete development and exploitation of the Danube Delta, drawn up on the initiative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and approved by Council of State Decree No 92 of 28 March 1983, as has been pointed out by the secretary general of the party, includes the measures needed for development of this large area, both from the viewpoint of crop, livestock, and fish production and from that of forestry. At the same time, the program includes provisions which are designed to ensure protection of the environment and natural conditions, through application of economic development measures.

This integrated campaign for full utilization of the extensive resources available in the Delta and for preservation of its natural environment, unique in the world from the viewpoint of its beauty, opens up broad prospects for progress and cultural development for the localities in this area of the country. In practical terms, everything that has been planned and that is to be undertaken to carry out the measures established by the party leadership, and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, on a rigorously scientific basis and with constant participation by the workers in these localities, will lead to structural renewal of the Danube Delta in all aspects--economic, social, cultural, and that of tourism. Like all other regions of the country, the Delta will give incontrovertible evidence of the wise policy of the party and state of ensuring constant harmonious development of all the areas of the country and of raising the standard of living of our entire socialist nation.

Full development and exploitation of the Danube Delta is based on the assumption that the Delta is unique in the world as a natural region and as the habitat of exceptionally varied and rich water and land fauna and flora which must be protected simultaneously with integrated, rational, and efficient utilization of its natural resources. This concept rests on

the premise that wildlife protection in the Danube Delta includes three fundamental elements: conservation, protection, and exploitation.

I. Conservation of the Delta area, accompanied by utilization of resources on the basis of profound analysis of the suitability, production potential, workability, and tolerance potential of different areas of the Delta is being carried out on the basis of ecological research aimed at accomplishment of the tasks assigned by the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, and accordingly the attention paid to "conservation and improvement of the quality of ecosystems representative of Romania (the Danube Delta, the Retezat mountain range, the Bucegi Plateau, etc), and preservation of monuments of nature" ("Congresul al XII-lea al P.C.R." [The 12th Congress of the PCR], Editura politica, Bucharest, 1981, p 816). To this end ecological research must find ways of limiting the negative effects on the ecological balance exerted by the aggregate of human activities aimed at tapping natural resources and of defining the limits within which such activities can be conducted without causing irreversible changes in the ecological balance, and accordingly elimination of the capacity for regeneration of the chief tappable natural resources. Another objective is to determine and arrive at an understanding of the laws governing the functioning of ecosystems. Knowledge of these laws can lead to finding of ways and means of maintaining the biological balance while tapping renewable natural resources, as well as ways of preserving the treasure of flora and fauna unique to Romania and the world.

The ecological research program now in progress in accordance with the provisions of the program of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress in the area of integrated exploitation of the natural resources of the Danube Delta is concerned primarily with undeveloped natural ecosystems and is aimed at determination of the ecological situation of the Delta biotype, the changes that have resulted from alteration of the hydrologic conditions, the impact of the various existing developments on the ecosystems under natural conditions, evaluation of changes in the ecological parameters resulting from projected long-term developments, systematic analysis to evaluate the bioproductive potential of specific ecosystems, establishment of the limits to tapping of natural resources while ensuring renewal of such resources, the impact of tapping renewable natural resources on the ecological balance, the effects of increase in the amounts of impurities and pollutants on food chains in natural ecosystems, monitoring the stability of the numbers of individuals of dominant species, endangered species, and species declared by law to be monuments of nature, and assurance of the preservation of representative areas having the status of natural and scientific reservations or monuments of nature.

Application of the results of the research is reflected, and will continue to be reflected, in the complex of economic activities in the Danube Delta conducted to maintain its economic potential, represented by setting limits to the tapping of the renewable natural resources of the natural ecosystems on the basis of ecological substantiation,

optimization of the exploitation of resources through development projects aimed at improving the ecological parameters and at preserving the natural environment required for tapping the tourism potential of the Danube Delta and for maintaining its specific genofond.

II. Protection of the Delta area, by defining the limits of areas unique either as natural regions or areas of concentration of rare fauna and flora, or by defining the borders of an entire territorial complex. Engaging in any activities that might lead to deterioration or alteration of the original aspect of the natural region, the make-up of the fauna and flora, and accordingly the ecological balance, is prohibited within the confines of these areas declared to be reservations or monuments of nature.

Protection of the Delta area has proceeded from the premise that the Danube Delta represents a natural, original formation determined by the existence of particular biological factors. Technical and scientific research has brought to light two relationships fundamental from the ecological viewpoint, ones which affect an area extending far beyond the geographic limits proper. They are the critical role of the Delta in the ecology of the fish of the Danube floodplain and the coastal area of the Black sea, and the critical role of the Delta in the life of the migratory birds of Europe, the Delta being at the crossroads of the chief bird migration routes.

On the continent of Europe the Danube Delta has largely preserved its natural biotope, and it is accordingly of exceptionally great importance from the ornithological viewpoint and from that of the morphological and climatic factors which have made it a vast reservation on which many rare species of animals and plants are to be found.

But the continued existence of the Delta as an original natural environment depends on maintaining the natural balance of all the factors making up this environment. This balance can be maintained only through judicious protection of all these factors. Excessive influence on any given one of them may lead inevitably to significant irreversible structural changes having a direct impact on the flora and fauna, and particularly on the migratory fowl in the system of routes of passage in which this area has been integrated for thousands of years. Lastly, all such changes could jeopardize the ecological balance.

To preserve the ecological balance of the Danube Delta, the special research conducted by the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, through the Commission for Protection of Monuments of Nature, in cooperation with the institutes engaged in research in the Delta, has led to passage of a number of regulatory acts (Council of State Decree No 92 of 28 March 1983 approving the program for full development and exploitation of the Danube Delta, Council of Ministers Resolutions Nos 891/1961 and 518/1970) providing that the ecological balance of the Delta will be rigorously respected in all activities connected with economic development and exploitation of the Delta. A number of natural reservations, scientific reservations, monuments of nature representing rare plant and

animal species, and a number of refuges, nesting grounds, and halting places have been defined for this purpose. The boundaries of natural reservations, scientific reservations, and halting places or refuges covering a total area of 41,500 hectares have been defined in the three different formations of the Delta, that is, in the river delta, the maritime delta, and the Razelm-Sinoe lagoon complex.

The Rosca-Letea Reservation in the Danube Delta, along with the Retezat and Pietrosu Maru National Parks of Rodnei, is an integral part of the international biosphere preservation network, which now has 177 representative ecosystems on all continents of the globe.

This decision has been made under the Man and Biosphere research program coordinated by UNESCO, inasmuch as this protected area incorporates the main types of the world ecosystem and represents a complex of objectives for conservation of nature and scientific research in the service of man, as well as for measurement of the effects and changes man has caused in the evolution of the ecosystem.

1. Three natural reservations covering an area of 33,500 hectares have been defined in the Delta. They are the following.

(a) The Rosca-Bohaiova-Hrecisca Natural Reservation is situated in the river delta, North of the Matita Marsh; it covers an area of 15,400 hectares. The core of the reservation is made up of the Rosca and Buhaiova reed swamps. The reservation is surrounded by a protective area (a buffer zone) that includes the Babitele area and the Merheiul Mare Marsh.

The reservation has a variety of formations (reed marshes, floating and stationary reed islets, and river banks) situated between the Western shore of the Letea bank and the Eastern part of the Chiliei bank. The largest colony of common pelicans (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) in Europe has settled on the reed islets, which are especially well developed here, and there are small colonies of small cormorants, shovel-antler deer, white herons, yellow and red herons, and the eastern flossy ibis.

Preservation of this formation, and above all its flora and fauna, represents the chief objective of this reservation.

(b) The Perisor-Zatoane Reservation is situated in the maritime delta in the Zatoane area, East of the Dranov Depression, between the Palade Banks and the sea shore. It has an area of 14,200 hectares.

Interpenetration of sea water and river water is a characteristic of this reservation, in which a succession of young sea banks, lakes, and marshy areas is to be found. This phenomenon has its effect on the vegetation and the aquatic fauna, the development of which is determined by the nature of the soil and by its salinity and that of the water.

The reservation is situated in one of the oldest areas of the Delta and is made up of sand dunes alternating with elongated swamps largely covered with mud or sand on which reeds or other swamp plants grow. Such

are the lakes Zatonul Mare and Zatonul Mic, marshes typical of this reservation.

Because of its location and its separate microclimate, the reservation gives shelter to numerous species of fowl throughout the year. During the time of passage, numerous flocks of limicolous fowl gather around the swamps, some of them remaining for hatching. Flocks of geese, swans, terns, and ducks gather on the sea shore in the Zaton Lake area in winter.

The reservation also includes the island of Sacalin, a belt of recently formed sand 18 kilometers long and 100 to 200 meters wide extending in an arc parallel to the sea shore. It has a fowl population of the highest density especially in the winter and during the time of passage in spring and autumn. There is a single settlement, Chira de mare, on Sacalin Island.

The reservation is surrounded by a buffer zone of 1 to 2 kilometers to provide the best possible isolation from the surrounding areas, which have been economically developed to some extent.

(c) The Periteasca-Leahova-Portita Reservation is situated in the Razelm-Sinoe lagoon complex and covers an area of 3,900 hectares, nearly half of which is water surface. It offers optimum living conditions for limicolous fowl living there permanently and for winter guests.

Well-developed biocenoses are encountered here on the dry sands of the various banks, on the hot sea-water sands, and those of Lake Razelm, as are also specific biocenoses adapted to the high salinity of the lakes and marshes.

2. Scientific reservations and monuments of nature. In the Danube Delta three scientific reservations and two monuments of nature have been set apart in the forests of Letea, Caraorman, and Erenciuc.

(a) Letea Forest, with a total area of 5,211.7 hectares, has a protected area of 2,726.2 hectares, 1,311.9 hectares of which make up a scientific reservation and 1,090.3 hectares monuments of nature, the two being protected by a buffer zone of 324 hectares. It borders in the West on the Rosca-Buhaiova-Hrecisca Reservation. It has developed on sand dunes on banks of the same name and is made up of woody vegetation calling to mind the heterogeneity of subtropical forests. This aspect is due to the stately trees such as the oak, ash, and white poplar, but especially to the existence of voluble plants, the most representative of which is the *Periploca*. Many rare birds nest in the crowns of the trees. Quite a few wild game animals such as the roebuck are observed here, along with the badger, fox, and others.

Sights that belong to distant geographic areas are to be seen in the forest--trees of majestic dimensions, ones with gnarled branches indicating the prevalence of high winds, along with specific sand dunes

covered with grassy vegetation and maritime underbrush. A person who has traveled through these parts always wants to see them again.

(b) Caraorman Forest, covering a total of 1,292.4 hectares, has a protected area of 445.4 hectares, of which 303.9 hectares make up a scientific reservation and 141.5 hectares a monument of nature, and provides shelter to various birds of prey such as the white-tailed eagle, different species of falconidae, etc. Along with a varied stand of floodplain trees such the poplar, ash, and oak, it includes soil-retaining undergrowth (*Salix cinerea*), *Crategus* sp., *Tamarix* sp., *Liana periplopa graeca*, and grassy vegetation typical of sandy regions with an arid climate.

(c) The Erenciuc alder forest, with an area of 40.8 hectares, is situated at kilometer 30 on the Sf. Gheorghe inlet. It is the only forest formation of this kind on the delta, with a stand of *Alnus glutinosa* that has developed on eutrophic peat bogs.

3. Stopping or refuge areas are smaller zones outside the natural reservations. They total nearly 8,000 hectares and provide permanent nesting places for migratory fowl. The most important of these is the island of Popina, which has the status of a natural reservation. It is in the Northern part of Lake Razelm. The other refuges are important for the large number of mixed colonies which find optimum environmental conditions here, and also because species of fowl not often observed in the remainder of the delta are found here. Mention should be made of the refuge in the vicinity of the Marchelu marsh, the Uzlina refuge, the "Saraturile" refuge in the vicinity of the communes of Plopu and Independenta, the Fundul Golovitei refuge in the Razelm-Sinoe lagoon complex, the Istria-Sinoe refuge, Lupilor Island, which becomes one of the places with maximum bird population density during the period preceding the autumn migration, the Baia-Musura refuge, and the Martinca refuge situated West of the locality of Maliuc.

4. Considering the rarity of some of the species of fauna and flora of the Danube Delta, as well as the strictly scientific importance of these species, some of them have been declared monuments of nature and are protected by law. They include the shovel-antler deer, the large egret and small egret, pelicans, wild ducks (*Tadorna*), cranes, and swans. At the same time, species of songbirds, fowl useful in agriculture, and all species of daytime and nighttime predators have been placed under protection, this meaning that it is unlawful to kill them or disturb their nests.

The forest plays an important, even decisive, role in preservation of the ecological balance of the Danube Delta. The area of forest reserves will increase from the 22,872 hectares extant at the end of December 1985 to 29,310 hectares in 1990. The embanked shore area is being afforested with rapidly growing species such as poplar and selected willow. Shelter belts of fruit-bearing trees are being grown to protect farm crops, and also along canals and existing streams. Measures are continuing to ensure proper care of existing forests and to restore cleared areas.

III. Exploitation of the delta area by preserving the ecological balance and ensuring optimum productivity in use of natural resources has entailed the execution of farmland and forest improvement projects in the most highly evolved areas of the river delta and on some of the islands and banks, fishing development projects in the river delta and in the Razelm-Sinoe lagoon complex, controlled harvesting of reeds throughout the delta area, and controlled working of the quartz-bearing sands and sands with heavy minerals in the maritime delta and on the Chituc bank.

On the basis of the outline plan for hydraulic engineering development of the Danube Delta, the Razelm-Sinoe lagoon complex, and the pertinent coastline, and in accordance with the pedologic, topographic, geotechnic, and hydrologic studies that have been carried out, the area to be improved through complete development projects (embankment and drainage) will represent 38.4 percent of the delta area and the Razelm-Sinoe lagoon complex, 21.2 percent of it for agriculture, 14.3 percent for fishing, and 2.9 percent for forestry. Rational exploitation of the agricultural potential of the Danube Delta on a thoroughly scientific basis, along with constant protection and enhancement of fishing resources, and conservation and development of forest resources, along with development of traditional activities, will permit conservation of the immense wealth of the specific flora and fauna of the mouths of the Danube and of the characteristics of this natural vegetation zone of national interest.

Implementation of the provisions of the program for full development and exploitation of the Danube Delta, in the elaboration of which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has played a decisive part, will lead to better, more comprehensive, and more efficient utilization of the production potential of the Danube Delta, to conservation of the natural wealth and beauty of this region, and to elevation of the standard of living of the workers in these parts that have been Romanian since ancient times.

6115

CSO: 2700/129

EFFICIENT USE OF MINING EQUIPMENT DESCRIBED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 12, 21 Mar 86 pp 3, 7

[Article by Eugeniu Radulescu, general director of the Timisoara Industrial Central for Mining Equipment and Lift Machinery: "Mobilizing All Resources for the Purpose of Fulfilling and Overfulfilling the Plan Under Conditions of Using Production Factors With Maximum Efficiency"]

[Text] Accelerating the Process of Assimilating New Equipment for the Mining Industry

The analysis of the economic activities of the central and its component units for the first 2 months of this year points out the fact that the plan provisions in the area of mining equipment were not only achieved, but even overfulfilled (see the table). The achievements that have been made for the overall central

Achievements in the Production of Mining Equipment for the First Two Months of 1986

In Percent	January	February
Mining Equipment		
Timisoara Industrial Central for Mining Equipment and Lift Machinery	101.7	100.0
Timisoara Mechanical Enterprise	100.5	100.0
Unio Enterprise in Satu Mare	100.1	100.0
IMMUM Baia Mare	104.3	100.2
Dr Petru Groza Mechanical Enterprise	-	-
IURT Lugoj	-	-
Tirgu Jiu Mining Equipment Enterprise	100.5	100.0
Petrosani Mining Equipment Enterprise	106.7	100.0
Filipestii de Padure Mining Equipment Enterprise	100.8	100.0
Goods Production		
Timisoara Industrial Central for Mining Equipment and Lift Machinery	100.9	100.5

up to now are the direct result of the increasing in the activities to assimilate new equipment necessary to mining activities. Furthermore, at the level of this year all the equipment used in surface mining activities were completely production in-country.

The concerns in the area of the diversification and modernization of mining equipment and the start of production of new types of high productivity, efficient equipment have been noted from year to year along an ascendent line, with us recently being able to obtain some special results which served as a basis for the start of production in 1986. Thus, with regards to the system of machinery and equipment for the mechanization of operations in coal mines we produced and started series production on two new types of mechanized supports for the coalface (SMA-1, for veins having a thickness of 2.0 to 3.1 meters and an inclination of up to 35 degrees) at the Petrosani Mining Equipment Enterprise, two types of mechanized coalface complexes (CMA-2M and CMA-3) at the Filipestii de Padure Mining Equipment Enterprise, which operate with good results in the Oltenia coal basin, and at the Voivozi Mechanical Enterprise and Salaj Mechanical Enterprise, and two types of coalface combines (one, the CA-1, with a lateral cut for lignite veins having a thickness of 1.3 to 2.8 meters and long fronts and a second one, the CA-2, for frontal cuts for veins of brown coal having a thickness of 2.5 meters and short fronts) at the Petrosani Mining Equipment Enterprise.

Similarly, by modifying a KS-3M-type combine for work in brown coal veins having heights of up to four meters - where for the first time CMA-5H type coalface complexes for thick veins were provided, a complex produced for the first time in our country at the Timisoara Mechanical Enterprise - we succeeded in starting production on 12 types of mechanized coalface complexes. This made it possible in 1986 to import only cutting combines (20 percent of the overall mechanized combine), compared to 1982 when the volume of imports was 80 percent. The specialists in the combine and its subordinate units are currently concerned with the assimilation and start of their own production of cutting combines - something completely possible - so that imports of this type of equipment will be completely eliminated.

With regards to the variety of machinery and equipment for carrying out work to advance within coal mines, production was started on a CI-2 advancement combine at the Timisoara Mechanical Enterprise for rocks having a hardness of up to 800 daN/cm^2 , there was a modernization of the CI-1 advancement combine at the Filipestii de Padure Mechanical Enterprise and we produced the MRG-1 reprofiled gallery machinery at the "Unio" Enterprise at Satu Mare. At the same time, in the area of machinery for digging advancement galleries in ore mines, we designed and built a series of new installations, such as, for example, a pneumatically-operated twin drill underground installation, type IP-2, and a electro-pneumatically-operated twin drill installation, type IMP-2, as well as a rising drill installation, type FMS-125, for very hard rocks and one for medium-hard rocks, type FMS-32, both made at the IMMUM Baia Mare.

Good results were also obtained in the area of mechanizing underground transportation systems (at the "Unio" Enterprise in Satu Mare they also started production and are now in series production of the TR-7 coal transporter

having a capacity of 600 tons/hour and designed for the CMA-5H complex, the TR-6 coal transporter having a 250-460 ton/hour capacity for the SMA-1 and SMA-2 complexes, conveyor belt transporters having a width of up to 1,200 mm, diesel-powered mine locomotives, as well as battery-powered and trolley-style mine locomotives, and so forth), as well as in the area of surface mining (the type ESRc-460 tracked excavator having rotary scoops of the Timisoara Mechanical Enterprise, the ESRc-470 tracked excavator having rotary scoops from the Timisoara Mechanical Enterprise, the ESRc-1400 tracked excavator with rotary scoops and the IH-6500 waste disposal machinery having a 90 meter boom from the Timisoara Mechanical Enterprise in cooperation with the Tirgu Jiu Mining Equipment Enterprise, the "1 May" Enterprise in Ploiesti and the Bocsa Machine Building Enterprise).

By having a broad production front and assimilating the production of a significant number of machines and equipment during the previous period, especially in 1985, the central's enterprises succeeded in making an important qualitative leap in carrying out the production tasks that were outlined in the plan. At the same time, the entire group is concerned with the complete fulfillment of the technical plan provisions regarding the continued assimilation, modernization and start of production of new types of machinery and equipment specific to the mining sector that will cover the central's plan tasks for this year and create the conditions necessary for the best possible preparations for production in 1987.

For work at the coalface in the coal mines the plan foresees, for example, the assimilation of new types of mechanized complexes, both for mines of brown coal and for those of lignite, which will complete the existing variety of equipment and ensure the mechanization of operations in support emplacement for all veins regardless of thickness. I am referring primarily to those mechanized support complexes for coal mines having natural roofs in lignite veins with a thickness of 0.8 to 2 meters and an inclination of up to 10 degrees and to those mechanized complexes for working heights between 1.6 and 2.2 meters capable of supporting 2X1,100 kN and an inclination of 10 degrees. In another area, in order to dig inclined galleries we have proposed the production - in cooperation with the "1 May" Enterprise in Ploiesti - of a family of digging installations having full sections, with diameters between 3.2 and 6 meters, both for normal construction and for anti-mine gas construction.

Furthermore, the concerns of our specialists also have in mind the improvement of underground transport by way of the production of new types of equipment, of which we can mention 600 and 800 meter extraction machinery, a multi-cable extraction machinery having a maximum depth for extraction of 1,500 meters, a corrugated conveyor belt for moving materials from the gallery work front with a capacity of 250 tons/hour, and so forth.

There will also be an interesting evolution in the system of machinery for surface excavations, which will be supplemented with a series of equipment such as waste disposal equipment with booms of 120 and 170 meters, a rotary scoop combined machinery for depositing and moving lignite with a capacity

of 1,200/1,400 tons/hour, new rotary scoop excavators, a rotary scoop combine machinery for depositing and moving materials in coal deposits having a capacity of 5,600 tons/hour and a boom of 40 meters, and so forth.

From the results that have been obtained to date, as well as from the good experiences of all the enterprises of the central, we can appreciate that, under the conditions of intensifying the efforts of each work group and the more sustained promotion of new things in production, the plan tasks for all of 1986 will be not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled, meeting to a greater degree the requirements of the national economy for mining equipment of a high technical and quality level.

8724

CSO: 2700/152

ARMOR DIVISION PZPR GROUP HOLDS PRE-CONGRESS MEETING

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] A pre-Congress party meeting was held on 17 April in the Opole "Heroes of the Red Army" 10th Sudeten Armored Division. Satisfaction with past educational and training achievements, with party, service and social activities, and with the objective evaluation and examination of existing inadequacies, pervaded the meeting.

Particular concern was expressed regarding the quality and effectiveness of military service and work, the need to consistently observe the principles of conformity of words with deeds, consider the needs and aspirations of the military community, and of course, what is obvious, constantly seek and improve forms of party work.

The discussion, therefore, was about the attitudes of party members and candidates, as well as soldiers not affiliated with any organizations, on the drill fields and firing ranges, on pass, in headquarters, and during performance of assignments for the national economy. Satisfaction was also expressed with the division's leadership and competitiveness, the broad participation of the cadre and regular-service soldiers in the invention and innovation movement, and particularly the greater, than in the past, interest of young efficiency-improvement personnel in the Young Engineering Experts Tournament.

Comrades Andrzej Muszkiet, Antoni Chorzewski and Zbigniew Gradek said that social initiatives and duties which help to improve the military service and also contribute to the development of the region and the community are especially valuable. The most important of these include participation in individual and group competitions to obtain distinguishing designations and titles, working thousands of hours for the national economy, and participation in the voluntary blood donor campaign.

The party has become much more active in the division during the period preceding the 10th PZPR Congress.

This is evident from the individual party talks and most of all from the increase in party membership. During the discussion, the necessity of

combining discipline with democracy in the work of all party organizations and echelons was indicated.

Difficult problems, those which must be solved immediately and in the future, were not avoided in the discussion. Concrete suggestions were made concerning methods of perfecting certain areas of service, improving discipline, training and education, and managing military property. Emphasis was placed on the need for the commands at various levels and party and youth organizations to work together more closely, and on the importance of party control over service and organizational activities.

Brought up in the discussion also were such vital problems as management efficiency, including regeneration of parts and assemblies.

Delegates were elected to the pre-Congress party meeting of the Silesian Military District. The following comrades received credentials: Tadeusz Bazydło, Sławomir Dudek, Andrzej Florek, Eugeniusz Nowacki, Andrzej Marcinowicz, Janusz Jasiulek, and Jan Kinasz.

9295

CSO: 2600/385

GENERAL STAFF BRIEFED ON NATIONAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Science and its influence on particular areas of socioeconomic life hold great interest for the army's professional cadre. Because of this interest, a meeting of the General Staff cadre with the secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Prof Zdzislaw Kaczmarek, was arranged.

Professor Kaczmarek reported on the preparations for and the proceedings of the Third National Science Congress and on the directions that science will take to the end of the 20th century. In discussing the proceedings of the Congress, the professor said that the predominant theme of all of the speeches and documents was the making of Polish science into one of the main forces in the country's socioeconomic development. This is extremely important, because during the next 15 to 20 years scientific and technical progress must be greatly accelerated if society's expectations as to future development are to be fulfilled.

The ambitious reconstruction of the national economy, based on the application of electronics, automation and robotics in production processes, and on the wide-scale use of computer systems in assisting human labor, will depend on the growth of the role of science. Solutions to the problems of supplying food to the nation, ensuring an improvement in society's health conditions, improving the organization and management of economic processes, eliminating the technological gap, and restoring ecological balance in the natural environment, depend on science and its applications.

At the Congress, the speaker continued, the necessity of adapting research and development facilities to the tasks facing science was strongly stressed.

In preparing for the Congress, as well as during its deliberations, scientists from the military community also made a significant contribution, for which Professor Kaczmarek thanked them cordially.

After the meeting with the cadre, the secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences held a reception for Gen of Arms Jozef Uzycki, Polish Armed Forces chief of staff and deputy minister of national defense.

9295

CSO: 2600/385

THRUST OF MILITARY R&D PROGRAMS EXAMINED AT MEETING

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Col Antoni Nowak: "The Military Scientific-Research Potential in the Nation's Defenses"]

[Text] In chapter 5 of the PZPR draft program we read: "Under the ideological and political leadership of the PZPR, the People's Polish Army will unflinchingly serve the national interest..., participate in sociopolitical and economic life, and make an important contribution to strengthening the socialist state..." The army takes part in the research, development and applications work of the military research and development institutes and academies. The technical institutes under the chief inspector of technology of the Polish Army make a significant contribution.

The directions of the work done by the institutes for the armed forces and the national economy were discussed during a meeting of the representatives of the chiefs of military research and development technology and the commandants of the military institutes with Gen Div Jerzy Skalski, deputy to the Polish sejm and commander of the Warsaw Military District (WMD). The meeting was held at the Military Institute of Armored Vehicle and Automotive Engineering (MIAVAE), whose achievements, duties and scientific-research goals were described by its commandant, Col Janusz Janecki.

The deputy was very interested in the institute's work on light automotive equipment, lubricant-free and loose-protective-cover conservation, and the practical engineering services. The MIAVAE, General Skalski said, works for the armored and mechanized troops. The WMD is interested in the operational, servicing and conservation work that this institute performs.

Gen Bde Jan Bobrowicz, chief of military research and development technology and first deputy chief inspector of technology of the Polish Army, described the main directions of scientific-research work for defense, the armed forces, and the national economy. The institutes, he said, guided by the goals and tasks outlined by the PZPR CC at the 10th Party Congress, try to conscientiously fulfill their duties to the socialist homeland and the armed forces in the task of strengthening the country's defenses. Party members play a leading role in developing young scientific-research cadres.

9295

CSO: 2600/385

MILITARY

POLAND

MINISTRY BOARD EYES MUNITIONS SUPPLY, TRAINING ISSUES

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Capt Marek Sieniawski: "For the Needs of the Army and the National Economy"]

[Text] If today's army is to fulfill the tasks assigned to it, it must be allocated the money and materials necessary for training and combat. It is extremely important to know what kind of costs this entails and whether the tasks are accomplished with the best use of these materials. Therefore, a knowledge of economics and the application of efficient management are indispensable in the performance of these tasks. This was the subject of discussion at another meeting of the Ministry of National Defense Board for Economic and Defense Affairs, conducted by Gen Div Mieczyslaw Dachowski, deputy chief of staff.

This time the board concerned itself with the economic aspects of the economy, munitions, and the application of a method for measuring training effectiveness. Reports were also presented on efficient management measures undertaken last year and military economic research.

The board members examined the management of munitions: The storage and rotation of munitions stocks, ongoing and proposed research, and repairs of various types of munitions. Efficient management in this area must be based on a very accurate economic analysis. Therefore, a computer system was introduced, for it is not enough to produce ammunition and store it in warehouses or combat vehicles. It is normal for ammunition stocks to age, so it pays to repair and allocate older lots for training purposes.

With this in mind, specialists from the Main Combat Training Board developed a method for measuring training efficiency from the cost-effectiveness standpoint. Analyzing and assessing the results of research and experiments conducted in selected military units, assumptions enabling a determination of the cost-effectiveness of training in units and subunits were confirmed. This method permits a deeper analysis of the teaching process and a more thorough evaluation of commanders and staffs, thus improving training from the methods and organization standpoint. Using this method, it is possible to determine the costs of training various subunits and units.

The board members devoted a great deal of attention to ways of calculating the training effectiveness of subunits. The object is to simplify documentation and not burden commanders with additional paper work. Insofar as the advisability of calculating a training-effectiveness index is concerned, such analyses should be made but they should not be complicated. Computer technology could very well be employed for this purpose.

The information presented to the board on the results of the efficient management system and on the management fund for the past year, shows that considerable savings have been achieved in the Polish Army. All institutions have become more active. Inspections have shown that efficient management and the assumptions of the system are correctly understood, although more can still be done in the direction and organization of work and the use of equipment. It should be mentioned that in comparison with the preceding year, invention-innovation results have risen almost four-fold in the Polish Army.

The board evaluated the plan for thrift measures and their improvement for 1986-1990. The plan stems from the 12th National Efficient Management Conference and introduced many new issues. In addition to the thrift measures, a great deal of importance is attached to the party's political activity, economic education, and routine inspections of superiors.

9295

CSO: 2600/385

LACK OF DISCIPLINE, CONTROL IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES NOTED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Service to the People Requires Strong and Continuing Discipline and Control"]

[Text] Responding rapidly and courteously to the justified requirements of the citizens, always improving the level of the art of trade, is an important task of the day for the workers of this sector. The party has constantly drawn attention to the need to further improve the level of services to the people; it strongly stressed this again at the Thirteenth Plenum of its Central Committee. The criticism made and guidelines given must lead to more rapid and noticeable improvement of the situation. Courteous, cultured, and conscientious service to the people does not require investments; it requires only continuing educational work, a perfect organization of work, monitoring, and strict accountability. Despite the work done and measures adopted, we must admit that achievements are insufficient, from the managements of the trade enterprises and the pertinent sections of the executive committees of the district people's councils up to the ministries. Although there is no lack of progressive experience in individuals, units, trade enterprises, and various districts of the country, such as Sarande, Permet, Gramsh, and others, this progressive experience is not disseminated among all trade workers. There are many cases showing incorrect understanding of the role played by the trade worker, and there is no vigorous struggle aimed at placing the trade worker completely in his place as the servant of the people. In order to serve the people in the best way possible and to satisfy their daily needs and demands, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, the trade workers have great tasks in regard to organizing a cultured trade activity. This is not simply an economic issue but also a political and ideological matter.

However, in general, the directors of the trade enterprises and sections in the districts are more interested in the overall plan and circulation than in the level and quality of the service to the people. In the work analyses, too, the regular supplying of the people, cultured service to the people, hygiene, cleanliness, and attitude toward the observations and proposals of the citizens do not always occupy the proper place. This is not fair. Concern about the plan cannot and must not detach itself from the level, quality, and civility of the services to the people. Cases of lack of

attention in these fields or lack of respect for deadlines for services in trade units are dangerous and are not allowed. The notes saying: "I am on sick leave," "I am in the warehouse," "Will be back soon," and "The unit opens after the date...." have become frequent and bothersome. This shows lack of control and lack of responsibility. Some trade workers, such as sales clerks, bartenders, buffet waiters, and others, misuse property, give preferential treatment, and manifest uncultured and disgraceful manners in their relationships with the citizens and so forth. Such foreign acts, such as those that took place recently at the "Arberia" and "Arbana" hotel-restaurants in Tirana, have been justifiably punished by the state organs, and severe measures have been taken against some individuals. One must struggle to avert them. Punitive measures have their educational aspect; they must be taken and are even more necessary when they are needed, because the laws are laws and a strict discipline must be established everywhere; however, the main thing is the work that must be done for the many-sided education of the trade workers. Because there are cases, such as those at the Fruta-Perimeve [Fruit-Vegetables] enterprise in Tirana, and not only here, which show that, when a dishonorable worker is justifiably punished, the other members of the collective exonerate him. This fact, among other things, revives liberal and opportunistic tendencies and creates the sick and dangerous situation of mutual compromise. Impermissible and condemnable are those cases, however few they may be, when some citizens and even some cadres who, induced by unjustifiable motives, protect irresponsible sales clerks who manifest acts of favoritism and nepotism in services to the people. In these circumstances, social opinion must take a stand and the mass organizations, under the leadership of the party, must remain firm so as to create in this way a wide and single front opposing foreign manifestations, against indifference and indifferent people.

The problem in question concerns not only the trade sector, but also communal and health services where there is no lack of such cases. At meetings with the people in city districts, such as in Tirana, Vlore, Durres, Elbasan, Pogradec, and elsewhere, the citizens from time to time have presented problems for their enterprise leaders, the trade organs, and the other service sectors. The worker and farmer monitoring groups have also made valuable observations and proposals after the inspections which were carried out. However, we must admit their comments and proposals have not always been seriously taken into consideration and supported by organizational measures in order to improve the situation. There also are cases, such as that of the management of the NTUS [trade enterprise for public catering] in Fier which does not take necessary measures to improve the situation of the poor level of hygiene and services to the people, even after repeated comments. Such shortcomings are also observed in Lushnje, Librazhd, and Tepelene. In the "Impressions Books" the citizens record their comments and proposals, but, in many cases, these books do not exist or there is hesitation to provide them. However, even when citizens' comments and criticism are recorded in these books, they are not analyzed, the reasons are not brought out, and the persons responsible for these shortcomings are not even exposed, let alone made to face responsibility. And, in many cases, the internal monitoring in these enterprises is not continuous; often, it is weak and not preventive. It is necessary that the monitoring work of the

party and of its organizations and organs in districts, in this sector, as everywhere else, be elevated to the required level. In such cases, it is necessary not only for the district trade sections, but also for the basic party organizations, to call to account and, even, to discharge, the director or worker who does not do his work. About a year ago, the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee set the task of improving the level of the service in the public catering sector. The Ministry of Domestic Trade has adopted a number of measures to bring this sector out of its backwardness and to prevent weaknesses and shortcomings that are observed in the other sectors. There has been no lack of working teams, seminars, and discussion meetings at the grassroots; nevertheless, there still are many shortcomings, even very noticeable ones. This requires more effective work, avoiding manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism.

Civilized service to the people is carried out by cultured people with education and vocational training, with a clean moral image. This is an important matter that demands continuous attention, because inadmissible anomalies have been observed.

Few efforts are being made in some districts regarding the political, ideological, and vocational training of trade workers. The directors of the NTSH [trade enterprise for purchases and sales] and the responsible section of the executive committee in Puke District not only do not monitor the development of training courses within the district, but also, when courses and schools outside the district are planned by the ministry, they do not send the workers who have been designated to attend them. Such indifferent attitudes are inadmissible.

Courteous service to the people requires attentive listening to the voice of the people and their demands, as well as the resolution of these demands without delay and without bureaucracy. It requires continuous education on the part of the workers of this important sector of the economy. It requires strong discipline, control, and accountability on the part of everyone.

9150/13046
CSO: 2100/34

NEWLY ELECTED PARTY ORGAN MEMBERS IN SOFIA CITY

Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 13 Mar 86 pp 3,4

[Listing: "Newly Elected Leading Organs of the Sofia Municipal Party Committee"]

[Text] Municipal Committee Members

Aleksandur Georgiev Barov
Aleksandur Emilov Aleksandrov
Ana Nikolova Gotseva
Anastatiy Donchev Ivanov
Angel Dimitrov Petrov
Angel Ivanov Karlov
Angel Stoyanov Todorov
Andon Georgiev Tinarov
Aneta Georgieva Argakieva
Anna Dimitrova Bulgaranova
Anton Iliev Iliev
Atanas Ivanov Popov
Beatriche Petrova Georgieva
Boyko Yordanov Kadiyski
Boris Damyanov Pachov
Boyanka Strakhilova Avramova
Vasil Vasilev Nyagolov
Vasil Vulchev Vasilev
Vasil Georgiev Kolarov
Vasil Yordanov Vasilev
Vasil Nedev Stoyanov
Vaska Vasileva Chiflidzhanova
Vasko Vasilev Boyadzhiev
Vasil Yordanov Purvenkov
Vasil Nenov Vasilev
Veliko Desov Yankov
Velichko Ivanov Minekov
Vera Vasileva Racheva
Veselin Ivanov Nikiforov
Veselina Petrova Deribeeva
Vladimir Petrov Romenski
Vladimir Todorov Zhivkov
Vladislav Spasov Panov

Vuto Todorov Pavlov
Ganka Ivanova Slatinova
Ganno Krustev Simeonov
Georgi Aleksandrov Stoychev
Georgi Atanasov Georgiev
Georgi Borisov Grigorov
Georgi Konstantinov Khristov
Georgi Kostov Stoyanov
Georgi Minev Nikolov
Georgi Nikolov Karaulanov
Georgi Petkov Georgiev
Georgi Stanev Vanev
Georgi Stoynev Kharizanov
Danka Petrova Obreshkova
Delcho Georgiev Chelakov
Delcho Krustev Khadzhikrustev
Delcho Lukov Lulchev
Delcho Radev Poryazov
Dimitur Ganev Dimitrov
Dimitur Ivanov Bambov
Dimitur Ivanov Donchev
Dimitur Frants Pushnikov
Dimka Boyanova Kitanska
Evgeniya Simeonova Draganova
Evdokiya Slavtseva Dimitrova
Ekaterina Yakob Marinova
Elena Vasileva Andonova
Elena Dineva Krusteva
Emiliya Aleksandrova Panayotova
Zlata Aleksandrova Staykova
Zoya Budnikova Bikova
Ivan Genadiev Milev
Ivan Petrov Shpatov

Ivan Stanev Nikolov
Ivan Stefanov Milushev
Ivanka Kirilova Skerleva
Ilich Petrov Panchev
Yordanka Taneva Malinova
Katya Ivanova Cherneva
Kiril Ivanov Mladenov
Kolyo Tsonev Todorov
Kostadin Ivanov Dzhatev
Krustyo Atanasov Stadzhiev
Kunka Georgieva Nikolova
Lazar Borislavov Dimitrov
Lazar Rusinov Stamboliev
Lazar Petkov Lazarov
Lalyu Dimitrov Raykov
Liliya Georgieva Grigorova
Lilyana Ivanova Vasileva
Luka Krustev Vakarelov
Lyuben Nikolov Donev
Lyuben Nikolov Popov
Lyubka Georgieva Kotseva
Lyubomir Petkov Kabakchiev
Lyubcho Georgiev Toshkov
Lyudmil Georgiev Dakovski
Lyudmil Ivanov Grekov
Malinka Borisova Ivanova
Manol Yordanov Chobanov
Manol Tsenev Vanev
Margarita Petrova Yurokova
Marin Kirikov Mitrushev
Mincho Koychev Chuntov
Mincho Semon Genchev
Mitko Atanasov Tenev
Nadezhda Svetozarova Kuncheva
Nartsis Todorov Zlatanov
Nedyalko Petrov Nedyalkov
Nenko Dobrev Goranov
Nesho Milyov Topalov
Nikola Borisov Malinchev
Nikola Zdravchev Lalchev
Nikola Petrov Pavlov
Nikolay Georgiev Kamov
Nikolay Stanev Stanev
Nikolina Asenova Bankeva
Panka Stefanova Babukova
Pancho Ivanov Panchev
Pancho Lukov Nikolov
Peycho Ivanov Peychev

Penka Petrova Georgieva
Pencho Atanasov Penev
Pencho Stoychev Penchev
Petrana Petrova Marinova
Petur Georgiev Bashikarov
Petur Grigorov Suchkov
Petur Stoykov Rogachev
Purvan Khristov Rusinov
Radi Traykov Kuzmanov
Radka Racheva Siderova
Radka Stoyanova Slavcheva
Radoslav Petkov Radev
Rachko Kolev Rachkov
Rashko Penchev Rashkov
Rumen Danaidov Neshev
Rumyana Konstantinova Ivanova
Rusim Stoykov Tsekov
Sergey Stoilkov Mitkov
Slavcho Naydenov Nikolov
Snezhana Kharalampieva Slavcheva
Stayko Nikolov Stoyanov
Stanka Dimitrova Shopova
Stamen Georgiev Stamenov
Stefan Angelov Stefanov
Stefan Ivanov Zlatev
Stefan Iliev Stefanov
Stefan Markov Ninov
Stefan Petkov Staynov
Stefan Petrov Dosev
Stefan Stanislavov Dikin
Stefan Khristov Damyanov
Stefka Dimitrova Vasileva
Stoil Kostadinov Dosev
Stoilka Veselinova Rankova
Stoyan Kostov Ovcharov
Strakhil Mladenov Stefanov
Temenuzhka Teofilova Momchilova
Todor Petrov Dotsev
Todorka Kostadinova Petkova
Toncho Ivanov Chakurov
Toshko Avaniev Todorov
Trayanka Georgieva Lekova
Trayanka Kostadinova Ivanova
Turpo Atanasov Bozhilov
Khristaki Kunev Ivanov
Khristo Kostadinov Davidkov
Tsetsa Dinolova Ivanova

Municipal Committee Candidate Members

Aleksandur Krumov Krustev
Angel Angelov Lefterov
Angel Angelov Luchkov
Angel Dimitrov Popov
Andrey Viktorov Bundzhulov
Anko Iliev Ivanov
Asen Krumov Arsov
Bogdan Nikolov Kostadinov
Boncho Petkov Bonchev
Borislav Georgiev Bozhkov
Vasilka Kostadinova Tsankova
Ventsislav Grigorov Venkov
Verka Ilieva Yovcheva
Vurban Petkov Vurbanov
Georgi Vasilev Zhivov
Georgi Yordanov Burdarov
Gerasim Georgiev Mitrov
Danail Lazarov Danailov
Dimitur Aleksandrov Sokolov
Dimitur Bogdanov Slivnishki
Dimitur Todorov Buchkov
Dino Stefanov Dinov
Doyno Georgiev Petrovski
Dragoy Georgiev Dragoev
Elen Petrov Atanasov
Elena Blagoeva Ilieva
Ivan Borisov Andonov
Ivan Asenov Velinov
Ivan Trifonov Stoyanov
Iliya Kirilov Simeonov
Iliya Nikolov Patronev
Iliya Stoyanov Petrov
Itso Khristov Todorov
Konstantin Dilchev Vasilev

Lyubomir Iliev Mirevski
Mariya Dimitrova Gorolova
Mariya Dimitrova Stoycheva
Milka Staleva Deshkova
Minko Gechev Banchev
Mikhail Borisov Doykov
Mityo Petrov Videlov
Micho Dochev Raykovski
Nezabravka Yordanova Yotova
Nikola Khristov Gerov
Nikolay Georgiev Kotsev
Nikolay Nikolov Davidov
Nikolina Mladenova Ivanova
Petko Borisov Petkov
Petko Khristov Petkov
Petur Spasov Blagoev
Petya Aleksandrova Khristova
Rayna Ivanova Aleksieva
Rashko Dimitrov Angelinov
Sergey Borislavov Dimitrov
Stamen Delkov Stamenov
Stanyu Stefanov Stanev
Stefan Vasilev Tsonev
Stefan Doynov Angelov
Strakhil Markov Radovski
Tatyana Milkova Dyulgerova
Temenuzhka Khristova Manova
Todor Ivanov Modev
Filip Panov Dimitrov
Filip Panov Dimitrov
Khristo Dimitrov Khristov
Tsvetan Dimitrov Mitrov
Tsvetko Marinov Tsvetkov
Tsoko Nedkov Nekhrizov

Sofiya Municipal Audit Commission of the BKP

Aleksandur Bogdanov Georgiev
Aleksandur Mikhaylov Popov
Angel Angelov Petrov
Andrey Denchev Andreev
Anka Stoyanova Tanova
Anna Ivanova Veskova
Atanas Aleksandrov Shopov
Atanas Ivanov Kralev
Atanas Kostov Vulkov
Atanas Spasov Atanasov
Bana Mikhaylova Kovacheva
Bogomil Gyurov Iliev
Boyan Filipov Mitov
Vasil Pavlov Terziev

Vasil Stoyanov Makarinov
Veselin Manolov Karakashev
Violeta Vladimirova Sotirovka
Violeta Dimitrova Ivanova-Penkova
Vladimir Vladimirov Topencharov
Vulko Delchev Shivarov
Georgi Ivanov Iliev
Georgi Ivanov Sarafov
Georgi Krustev Draganov
Georgi Todorov Zlatkov
Gergin Dimitrov Velez
Greta Andreeva Ilieva
Grigor Mikhaylov Vakliev
Grozdena Dimitrova Orozova

Dimitrina Yordanova Petrova
 Dochka Vasileva Kharalampieva
 Ivan Andreev Munev
 Ivan Atanasov Mitov
 Ivan Georgiev Nikolov
 Ivan Zhelyazkov Ivanov
 Ivan Ivanov Arzhentinski
 Ivan Stavrev Ivanov
 Ivan Filipov Koychev
 Iliana Pavlova Bozarova
 Irina Ivanova Stefanova
 Yordan Staykov Yankov
 Yordan Mikhaylov Naumov
 Yordan Stoyanov Rangelov
 Yordan Tsekov Petkov
 Yonka Ivanova Markovska
 Yordanka Ilieva Muradanlarski
 Kalin Dimitrov Bikov
 Katerina Dimova Stavreva
 Kiril Khristov Yanev
 Kolyo Baev Proynov
 Krasimir Ivanov Gerasimov
 Lazar Kostov Lazarov
 Lyuben Angelov Kozlodzhov
 Lyuben Kirilov Gunkov
 Margarita Lazarova Kaloyanova
 Milcho Ivanov Milev
 Mimi Rangelova Mineva
 Minka Nikolova Kostova

Nayden Velkov Zdravkov
 Nataliya Peshova Todorova
 Nestor Borisov Stefanov
 Nikodim Marinov Kalbakov
 Nikolay Vulov Marinov
 Ognyan Ivanov Bogdanov
 Petur Dionisieff Petrov
 Plamen Zhivkov Zhivkov
 Radka Pencheva Belousova
 Radoy Petrov Zashev
 Skupidar Georgiev Nikolov
 Stefan Dobrev Iliev
 Stefan Nikolov Nikolov
 Stefan Nikolov Rangelov
 Todor Georgiev Todorov
 Todor Ivanov Kostadinova
 Todor Pavlov Terziev
 Khristo Aleksandrov Kovachev
 Khristo Asenov Stoimenov
 Khristo Dimitrov Georgiev
 Khristo Penchev Chernokozhev
 Khristo Tolev Nikolov
 Tsanka Zaharieva Vasileva
 Tsvetan Ananiev Kharizanov
 Tsvetan Stoyanov Vasilev
 Tsvetana Spasova Stamenova
 Tsvyatko Deyanov Barov
 Shilyana Petrova Chankova

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CSO: 2200/98

FISCHER HOSTS DINNER FOR SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU212002 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)--On Monday evening [7 April] the ministers for foreign affairs of the GDR and the Spanish State, Oskar Fischer and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, stressed the preservation of peace as the most important task of the present. And dialogue is the only way to guarantee the survival of mankind. This was reaffirmed at a dinner given by the GDR foreign minister in honor of his Spanish guest in Berlin. The invitation to the Unter den Linden palace was honored by Werner Krolikowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers' Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the State Council; by the members of the Council of Ministers Ludwig Mecklinger and state secretary Gerhard Beil; by Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister for foreign affairs; and by other prominent public figures.

On the Spanish side the dinner was attended by prominent figures accompanying the foreign minister on his official visit in the GDR.

At the beginning of his toast Oskar Fischer stated: "With your visit we are continuing the exchange of views based on reason and realism." In the present time especially, the complicated dangerous situation in the world demonstrates, how necessary it is to approach each other in a constructive way. The main thing is to reduce tensions, to stop the arms race on earth, and to prevent its expansion to space.

Mentioning the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations, he referred to King Juan Carlos I who called this year a challenge to achieve a better world in which war and any kind of violence will ultimately have been eliminated. In this connection, Oskar Fischer recalled the words of Erich Honecker that, in our time, statesmanlike wisdom must be linked with understanding for a new approach in international politics. In the GDR's view a decrease in political and military confrontation, a decrease and elimination of nuclear arsenals, and the banning and annihilation of mass destruction weapons are the key for peace and happiness in Europe and the world.

The speaker said that the results of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva had aroused hopes and that people are now waiting for agreements that will meet these desires. As everyone can see for himself, the USSR demonstrates its good will. Oskar Fischer stressed that the proposals of the Soviet Union of 15 January of this year to liberate the world from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, the unilaterally declared moratorium on nuclear tests, and the renewed decision to not carry out any nuclear explosions if the United States also refrain from this, should prompt the other side to also take this path responsibly. The course of the Spanish Government to keep its territory free of nuclear arms can influence the international situation positively.

The speaker also called for the urgent elimination of the hotbeds of tension in the world. Like Spain, the GDR supports the efforts of the Contadora states. Its attitude toward the independence of Nicaragua and toward its people's right to self-determination is in line with the GDR's point of view.

Discussing bilateral relations, the GDR foreign minister noted the increasing economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation that once again convincingly proves the vital strength of peaceful coexistence. Therefore, these relations must be carefully preserved and expanded to the benefit of the peoples of both countries. Cooperation proves promising in all fields of international activity. Oskar Fischer expressed the certainty that the increasing political contacts will provide relations with important new stimuli.

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CSO: 2300/350

SED CC BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GERHARD SCHUERER

AU211963 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 86 p 1

[Telegram from SED Central Committee to Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, on Schuerer's 65th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gerhard Schuerer, the SED Central Committee conveys most cordial greetings and congratulations to you on your 65th birthday.

We praise you as a tested party and state functionary who has done great services to the struggle for peace and socialism, to universally strengthening the GDR over 4 decades.

The party entrusted you with challenging tasks which you successfully solved with all your strength. In responsible functions, as head of the main department for economic planning of the Sachsen Government, as head of the SED Central Committee Department for Planning and Finances, and for 2 decades as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and as chairman of the State Planning Commission you have always proved to be an efficient organizer in implementing the policy of our party.

For 23 years you have been a member of the SED Central Committee which elected you Politburo candidate member in 1973. In the collective of the party leadership you have a significant share in the universal implementation of the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. You untiringly contribute to the proportional and dynamic development of the national economy according to plan, to the constant expansion of the economic strength of the GDR in accordance with the economic strategy of our party.

Firmly allied with the party organization, under your leadership the State Planning Commission developed into an efficient instrument of our socialist state to implement the decisions of the party under all conditions. You are paying great attention to constantly improving the socialist planned economy with its backbone, the combines.

At the same time you are making great achievements to deepen the fraternal cooperation of the GDR with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

We particularly praise your constructive contribution as chairman of the GDR side of the Joint GDR-USSR Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

In your entire work you have been guided by Marxism-Leninism, love for and loyalty to our party and our socialist home country, proletarian internationalism, and the inseparable alliance of our party with the CPSU. In close affinity with the working people, you use your words and deeds for the interests of the workers class, for the benefit of the people. This also characterizes your work over many years as a deputy of the GDR People's Chamber.

Dear Comrade Gerhard Schuerer, we wholeheartedly thank you for your meritorious work. We wish you good health, much creative vigor, and new successes in further shaping the developed socialist society in our GDR.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

The Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the GDR also conveyed congratulations.

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CSO: 2300/350

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY--On Thursday [6 March] Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti, president of Uruguay, received GDR Ambassador Alfred Patzak for the presentation of his credentials. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, which were equally reciprocated. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Mar 86 p 5 AU] /9738

NORWEGIAN, POLISH AMBASSADORS LEAVING--East Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday [11 March] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Per Borgen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway, and Maciej Wirowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic, for their farewell visits. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /9738

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CONGO--Brazzaville (ADN)--On Saturday [15 March] Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president and head of government of the People's Republic of the Congo, received GDR Ambassador Ronald Weidemann to accept his credentials. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Mar 86 p 8 AU] /9738

AMBASSADOR LEAVING GUINEA-BISSAU--Bissau (ADN)--Yafal Camara, vice president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, received GDR Ambassador Manfred Seifert for his farewell visit. During the meeting he paid tribute to the traditional relations between Guinea-Bissau and the GDR, and particularly stressed the close fraternal cooperation between the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and the SED. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /9738

ANC, SWAPO REPRESENTATIVES LEAVING--East Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of saying farewell to the head of the representation of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa in the GDR, Anthony le Clerc Mongalo, as well as the head of the representation of the South West African People's Organization of Namibia in the GDR, Tulinane Obed Emvula, heads of diplomatic missions of African countries in the GDR gave a cocktail party in Berlin on Thursday [20 March]. On behalf of the African mission chiefs Nigerian Charge d'Affairs James Afolabi paid tribute to the GDR's solidary support for the struggle of the African peoples for social progress, against colonialism and racism, for the elimination of the despicable apartheid system. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 86 p 2 AU] /9738

NEW ANC REPRESENTATIVE--On April (Sindiso Mfenyana) presented his credentials as new head of the representation of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa in the GDR to Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee. At the meeting the ANC representative expressed thanks for the consistent support for and the solidarity of the SED and the GDR Government and people with the just struggle of the people of South Africa. Kurt Seibt reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity and affinity with the ANC in the struggle for a free, democratic, and nonracist South Africa. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA-BISSAU--Bissau (ADN)--On Wednesday [2 April] Brigadier General Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and chairman of the State Council of Guinea-Bissau, received GDR Ambassador Erich Meske to accept his credentials. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL--On 6 April Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of Nepal, received Walter Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Nepal, for his farewell visit. At the meeting they praised the friendly relations between the two countries based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and declared the readiness to further develop them to their mutual advantage and in the spirit of strengthening world peace. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

ARGENTINE, FRENCH AMBASSADORS--On Wednesday [9 April] Will Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for their farewell visits Maurice Deshors, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic, and Enrique Jose Alejandro Candiotti, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

GDR AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND--On 10 April Wolfgang Seyfahrt, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Phumiphon Adunyadet, king of Thailand. In a talk the two politicians discussed questions of the two countries' contribution to strengthening peace in the world and to further developing bilateral relations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 86 p 7 AU] /9738

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL--On 11 April Julian Hollender, newly appointed ambassador of the GDR to Portugal, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Portuguese President Mario Soares. In the talk they stressed that the continuous development of the mutually advantageous relations is of advantage to both states and peoples and serves the preservation of peace and the improvement of the international situation. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Apr 86 p 2 AU] /9738

GDR AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--Karlheinz Moebus, GDR ambassador to Cuba, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of the councils of state and ministers. In a subsequent friendly talk they praised the high level of cooperation between the two countries and peoples and reaffirmed the determination to continue the fraternal relations of friendship and universal cooperation between the GDR and Cuba. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 86 p 4 AU] /9738

CSO: 2300/346

PAPER VIEWS PROBLEMS IN SELF-MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Wladyslaw Tybura: "Self-government--Slogan or Practice?"]

[Text] Our contemporary collective life seems to abound in forms of self-government. One can even say that there has never before been such a multitude of them. We live in urban and rural communities that are self-governed. On the way to work, we make use of transport firms. They operate on the basis of the three S's, of which one literally signifies self-governance. In the workplace, we have workplace self-government--that is clear. Individual matters of particular professional centers and social groups are entrusted in great measure to organizations characterized by self-governance. As regards territory: the national councils wield power in districts, communes, municipalities and voivodships. The councils are, to be sure, representative in nature, yet they are structurally and functionally connected with the network of territorial self-government. And therefore may say that Poland in the 1980s comprises self-government. But is this the way it really is?

If one evaluates it formally, institutionally, the response is affirmative. But when self-government is treated as a way of collective life and as a way of adjudicating and facilitating local, center and group matters, that positive response quickly loses its unambiguity. It vanishes in uncertainties and relativisms. If, however, we just state the questions directly: does society feel complete satisfaction against the backdrop of its own self-governance? Does it have a formed self-governing consciousness? The answers can be only negative. According to how the facts are marshalled above, that sounds like a paradox. But it is not a paradox. Why does self-government, or organizationally developed, so apparently desired by society and adored by the authorities, not yet attain?

Authority For Its Own Sake

This is a question which may be the key to understanding many of today's social problems. Because all along, self-government really has been the social postulate of every attempt at reform in the Republic. It was especially during the events of the post-August period that the need for self-government was exceptionally powerfully articulated. Let us add also that self-government was appreciated fully and accepted in the

platform of the Ninth Convention of the PZPR. It was then recognized that a political system is not just a group of norms and institutions assuring that society reaches its goals. It was recognized that a political system is also those forms, methods and the degree of socialization in the decision-making and execution processes, all of whose author and subject can be only society. Self-government is the most proper organizational form by which those requirements are fulfilled. It is the chief condition of society's participation in the solution to its own problems.

Genuine procedures which delegated authority accompanied the programmatic recognition of society's right to organize self-government. This allowed the above named postulate to become reality. And as if that had not been enough, the authorities took upon themselves responsibility for an active role in its organization. This found expression in legislation whose plan included, among other things, returning territorial authority to the hands of local society as well as--to a large extent--returning administrative rights over collective business enterprises and worker self-government. It obviously would be a great and even an erroneous simplification to claim that the actions which are recalled here produced no positive social results. Such is not the case. The truth is, however, that these actions failed to make Polish society self-governing in organization, state of mind or consciousness. This in spite of both social longings and government measures.

As to the question: why did self-government fail to penetrate far enough to those levels of Polish social structure? The answer must take account of a few characteristic traits of self-government which were formed, almost to say enciphered, by the tradition of social consciousness. Self-government is the autonomous, spontaneous form of self-organization for social, center, working, professional and other groups. self-government is oriented toward bringing about the automatic resolution of those groups' problems. They arise neither from above nor from external actions, but from the given social setting, as if from within. This is not a form of authority in the classical or hierarchical mode, such as in the case of one group dominating another. Self-government is authority for its own sake, if one avails oneself of that notion. Going a step farther, one can say that self-government does not broaden its prerogatives within the sphere of a self-organized community concern only mutual needs. Self-government is the natural requirement of identification, autonomy and subjectivity of particular social groups.

Certain results issue from these rather obvious statements of fact. I judge these results not inconsequential in day to day politics concerning self-government. Legislative acts will not suffice to make self-government appear in the social structure as a genuine phenomenon. Indeed, "help" either from without or from above, even if only organizational help, conflicts with one of self-government's main traits--spontaneity. Nonetheless, doctrinal acceptance and respect of the right of society's lesser localities to organize autonomously into self-government is essential. The basis of non-interference in matters concerning communal self-government is as meaningful as is the confirmation of its autonomy.

Sins of the Past

The weaknesses of contemporary self-government do not, as far as I can judge, have their roots in actual political doctrine. Those roots are in the incomplete authentication of that doctrine in public opinion. Our past has played a very large role in this. Social self-government has a poor track record in the nation's post-war period although, as seen from a yet larger historical perspective, it reveals many beautiful aspects. The first post-war years favored the continuation of many instances of self-government. These instances had found great impetus for activism in the changes after 1945. Their social content was enriched. The change in political doctrine after 1948 slowed this process. After the October turning-point, self-government again appeared. It showed itself to be an alternative concept in the face of the government apparatus' omnipotent domination of collective life during the first half of the 1950s. Worker self-government was one of the main results of 1956.

But in short, worker self-management floated away relatively quickly in formalism and became mired in facades and bureaucracy. It finally took on the shape of caricature. But here and there, weakly, it sailed about for yet a fairly long time on the periphery of the social system. Other forms of self-government suffered similar fates. As a result of this experience, social self-government situated itself in everyday consciousness, in comparison with government authority, as a progressive form of social organization. But it was more appearance than reality. All of the past efforts to spur on the self-government movement, irrespective of actual intentions, came to be treated as instances of trying to create more substantial bridgeheads for the apparatus of governmental political inroads or else even as official coquetry. In this way, self-government was enshrouded in many injuries and disappointed hopes.

These injuries, these dashed hopes, manifested themselves with uncommon strength after August 1980. That was a period of exceptional self-governing experiences during which hopes and disenchantments, positive and negative results swelled to a power that more than once carried the day. Looking back on the phenomena of those days, one can perhaps more coolly perceive certain traits which are important for the phenomenon of self-government itself. The first of these is the adversarial--as regards practices on a broader scale than that of self-government--character of this phenomenon. A second is the immeasurably robust development of self-government. A third trait is self-government's transgression of the limits of its own compass of natural activities and locality. There was a clear tendency toward involvement in politics on the overall national level.

At this moment, a phenomenon arose which called into question the very essence of self-government. Social structures which had been arranging their own affairs started moving toward an alternative political power vis-a-vis the nation. The social structures, instead* of fortifying

*Mistake in original: "Miagt for "zamiast"

social bonds in the framework of their own social needs, brought anarchy to self-government and created antagonistic divisions. These processes were accompanied by signs of a sharp battle of fundamental importance for the development of the nation's political system. Of course, one can not attribute such goals to the self-governing behavior of the majority of society. Flaring tempers did indeed characterize the majority's deep involvement. But that involvement also had been inspired by earlier disenchantments and by a powerful longing for self-determination. Nonetheless, the movement which then came about and which was accompanied by slogans of self-rule was, in its general formulation, a negation of the movement's classical essence. This was determined by the fact of the movement's domination by a political whirlwind threatening the destruction of our national form of political system and yet more. The self-government movement in effect brought about the subsequent set-back.

A Not Entirely Successful Attempt

Burdened thus by past experience and marked this time by disenchantment and prejudice on both sides, a new stage of Polish self-government came into being. Under these circumstances, the idea of self-government as a natural form of collective life as well as acceptance of the direction of its development was still supported after December 13. This fact must be recognized. There was recognition of the genuine needs of society to decide its own affairs and there was recognition of the rights to local and community autonomy. As I have recalled, there were also powerful legislative and political measures launched in addition to the organizational ones. They were launched, but they foundered on the shoals of mistrust, prejudice and lack of faith in the probable success of the outcome.

We have, in effect, much self-government. But there is not yet very much genuine social activism in it, and there is even less conviction that small communities can really govern their own affairs. Everyone who involves himself in both the organization of neighborhood self-government and its solutions knows how difficult an undertaking this is, how hard it is to pierce the wall of apathy and pessimism about that form of collective life. Because the conviction still holds in society that although self-government is a progressive and fundamental form, it is entirely subordinated to government structures which have a preponderant ability to decide matters on all levels of the social organism.

Of course, the bad experiences of the past have had an overpowering influence on this relationship to self-government. But present day life, too, plays a role in the self-government movement's weakness, even though both doctrine and political behavior suggest that the development of self-government is possible. This is evident from the excessive "patronage" with which the authorities have favored self-government. It finds expression in draft plans for the self-government movement which issue from above. This is so not just as regards initiative, but also as concerns self-government's organizational forms and its underlying operations. This is accompanied by practical "help" even in the very act of organizing groups into self-governing bodies. But such "help",

regardless of intent, always is a form of interference which impairs the foundations of spontaneity and autonomy.

In light of experience, such activity on the part of the patron gives rise to suspicions concerning his real intentions. These suspicions are reinforced by the nervous behavior, here and there apparent, of the national authorities concerning some structures of self-government. Sometimes it is inconsistency in delineating the status and operational bases of self-governing entities. Behavior of government and co-op administrations toward self-government is characterized by a state of mind reflecting their own functional superiority, arrogance and contempt, even though these qualities are not politically accepted and are even censured. Such behavior is a great stumbling-block in the development of an authentic self-government movement.

After the experiences of the past and especially after those of the tempestuous and dramatic occurrences at the beginning of the 1980s, self-government, indeed probably the whole range of social life, is still entangled in many difficult problems. These problems constitute barriers along the path to self-government's authentication. Only clear delineation of the social status of self-government qua self-organized small incorporations, which work out their own problems and uphold autonomous laws, will provide better prospects for development in community life.

I think that such a political commentary, which allows no vagueness and whose meaning is unmistakable in its practical interpretation, should find a place in the platform of the PZPR. Proposals contained in platform projects which are currently being discussed, although correct, do not sufficiently take into account the realities accompanying development of self-government in this new and very important stage. Political clarity regarding self-government and consistency in respecting its natural social properties constitute one of the important paths of democratic development and also are an important criterion for further authentication of the government's political intentions. Genuine self-government will also lead to strengthening social bonds in the nation and to stimulation of citizen activism.

12512/9190
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MINISTER DISCUSSES GRANTING OF 'NEW POWERS' TO UNIVERSITIES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Tadeusz Belerski: Greater Authority for Higher Schools: Minister Benon Miskiewicz's Reply"]

[Text] The law on higher education upgraded last year as well as the law on the Bureau of the Minister of Science and Higher Education have clearly strengthened the position of the minister in relation to the schools of his ministry. This seems to have aroused a great deal of emotion within the educational community because it is feared that the central administration will now have too much authority over higher schools. However, these regulations actually make it possible to turn over some of the minister's powers to the schools. During discussion of the changes to the law, not everyone believed that this was possible. Recently however, 21 schools have been granted new powers that were up to now in the hands of the ministry.

A PAP [Polish Press Agency] journalist asked Minister Benon Miskiewicz why these schools have been granted that authority and how extensive is it. His reply was as follows:

At the start of the 1985-86 school year, we began a new stage in the growth of our higher schools. We have emphasized this everywhere, beginning with a conference of rectors that was held in September of this year. In my opinion, this new stage indicates that the law on higher education really was upgraded on 25 July 1985.

The upgrading of the law has been interpreted in many different ways by the academic community. Most often, the community has discussed how much it may limit the power to make decisions about teaching, the didactic and educational process and the development of an academic cadre within the schools themselves. Within this context, people have often tried to argue the idea of the autonomy of higher education. The very use of the term autonomy must be corrected in this case. First of all, that word was never used in the laws on science and higher education and is therefore a concept foreign to our legislation and second, autonomy is associated with a certain degree of distinction in rights and authorities and implies the holding of a position outside of the structure of our social life. It is fundamentally an entirely

abstract concept and cannot be used in organized society. Since we must therefore discard the notion of autonomy, we must also redefine the self-government of higher schools and within that context consider the changes that the upgraded law has introduced to the functioning of our schools. Most generally speaking, we can say that the function of the collegial organs in higher schools has been somewhat reduced while the authority of advisory organs has been increased. This state of affairs has made it necessary to broaden the authorities of single-person organs. These ideas were incorporated into the law on higher education and the law on the Bureau of the Minister of Science and Higher Education as ones that could undergo certain changes as the social and political life of our country normalizes. Therefore, the writer of this law foresaw the possibility of ceding some of the minister's powers to the organs of higher schools.

In consideration of their situation, meritorious activities and quality, the minister has turned over some of his powers to 21 schools. These new powers consist above all of the right to choose school directors for themselves and especially prorectors and deans. In accordance with the law, persons elected by the senates as prorectors or by department councils as deans should be first presented for approval by the ministry authorities. The minister has now given up these powers. The initiative to turn over these powers came from the ministry and was supported by party organizations. Higher schools can now also independently decide to institute courses of study in the character of an open university. The increased school powers also include the ceding of the minister's right to rescind or veto resolutions by school senates and department councils or to temporarily suspend decrees issued by department councils or any other collegial organ. The minister has also divested himself of the right to temporarily suspend didactic activities or those of certain school organizations.

The ceding of these powers has greatly increased the authority of higher schools. This is so important because it reduces outside interference in the life of schools and therefore restores the "administering" of higher schools so negatively perceived within the academic community. Considering the fact that we are for the first time divesting ourselves of these powers and are doing so without any previous experience, we have met a certain amount of reservation from schools about whether they would accept the changes or not. Some rectors have kept their distance because they prefer less responsibility. For that reason, we have limited our decision to cede these powers to the present rectors' terms of office and therefore the next two years.

Lacking any experience in this and unable to foresee what effects these measures may have in our schools, we are treating this action as an experiment but are counting on being later able to turn over even more authority to the higher schools.

The entire idea behind this new policy is that we will turn over these powers to the schools in which we find the necessary degree of social and political stabilization. However, regardless of how much they may have stabilized themselves, we must remember that single-person organs can sometimes fear taking on new authority. Within the academic communities, even the right to

rescind resolutions or suspend courses of study is unpopular because it may burden school administrators. For us, social and political stabilization means that a higher school has in full realized all of its tasks and at the same time, the assumption of self-government meets both the needs of the state as well as those of science itself. The schools that have had their powers increased are above all those that have met all their responsibilities before the new law was even enacted.

In conclusion, let us look at a few statistics. I ceded the most authority to the Olsztyn Agricultural and Technical Academy and the Opole Higher Pedagogical School. The school rectors to which I first ceded some of my powers received the right to rescind or veto the implementation of senate and department council resolutions or the decision of a dean. Now, they can also suspend the rights of department councils or of any other collegial organ within the school or remove a dean or prodean from his position.

12261

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SHIPYARD PARTY SECRETARIES CRITICIZE PROGRAM

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Stanislaw Goszczurny: "The Draft to the PZPR Program: Better Modestly Than Realistically"]

[Text] Four of them sat around a table in a small chamber. They had come in straight from work and were in their work clothes and helmets. They are the secretaries of the primary party organization [POP] at the Gdansk Shipyards: Jan Miedlarz, mechanic and director of the tool shop in division R-5; Brunon Stawicki, a foreman in division K-A; Stanislaw Jagielski, a foreman in division C-3 and; Tadeusz Szymaniak, a tool fitter in division W-3. The youngest one is 43 years old and the oldest, 52. The shortest term of employment at the shipyards is 26 years and the longest is 34. Each of them have already had several terms of office as POP secretaries with the longest term going to Szymaniak who has held that function without break since 1976.

With so much professional and party experience, these POP secretaries have full rights to represent the shipyard workers. They know their colleagues well, know what they want and they themselves think and feel the same as the members of their organizations and all of the other workers. They came to this room to share with the RZECZPOSPOLITA representative how they and their comrades feel about the draft to the party program which has in the last few weeks been discussed not only at party meetings but also in ordinary everyday conversations.

Jan Miedlarz: On reading and discussing the draft, my main conclusion was that the program is not concrete enough. It is too theoretical and has too little real detail clear and understandable for every worker.

RZECZPOSPOLITA: What sort of program should it be then?

Jan Miedlarz: Simple and understandable, which it isn't. In my opinion, the program should balance possibilities and adapt them to needs. In this manner, it should contain concrete proposals that are both feasible and verifiable.

Brunon Stawicki: Society must believe that everything in the program is real, feasible and will be carried out without any changes or corrections during its realization. We do not want a big marvelous program which is unreal and unfeasible. It is better to have a more modest and realistic one and be certain that what is planned will be done. The program should be precise, clear and unambiguous.

RZECZPOSPOLITA: Is not a long-term program an immediate operative plan?

Stanislaw Jagielski: I agree but we have already had many long-term programs that outlined our future goals and these were never realized. For that reason, people now want to see a distant future, prospects and goals that we can achieve but they also want to have set for them concrete and realistic goals that we can achieve in the near future.

Let me use a simple example. We are glad if we hear that the production of automatic washers is supposed to increase by 20 or even 50 percent but that is something that doesn't say much to mobilize people. We want to know whether we will be able to buy them next year or year after next without problems or coupons. What we really want is that the program make it possible for us to know every year where we stand, what we have achieved and what we still have to do. We want to know not only how much production we have planned, but how well we are meeting the plan and if the premises of the program are not being fulfilled. Whose fault is it that the past programs never left the paper they were printed on? No one is really to blame but some should be right when the program itself is being written. Maybe then it will stop being a theoretical work but a more practical and realistic document.

Tadeusz Szymaniak: Let me present an example that concerns all of us discussing the program.

Housing construction is one of the most important problems to be resolved and the party program talks about that too. We have been talking about it for years, right from the very beginnings of the Polish People's Republic. We feel that not much has really been done about this problem.

RZECZPOSPOLITA: It is an exaggeration to say that nothing has been done about it because entire cities have been built from the foundations up.

Tadeusz Szymaniak: That's true but there still remains a constant housing shortage and people are having to wait longer and longer. And why? Is it lack of materials? Is that why? Do we have the materials but are not using them? Lack of people? Is our organization bad? A poor system of housing construction? What else? Maybe it is a problem of distribution. There are old people living in large houses and want to exchange them for smaller ones easier to keep up. How many problems and obstructions they must overcome to arrange this. That is only part of the problem. The shortage comes from all of the various problems of housing construction and an entire complex of associated problems from the production of construction materials through employment to the management of housing. A program can only satisfy the hunger for housing if it addresses all of the above and is a concrete one that

clearly defines goals and clearly state who is responsible for what. With the program we now have, we will again hear in a few years that it has not been carried out, that no one is guilty and no one is responsible...

(The conversation is now turning into a real discussion. The subject has heated up and the participants who are beginning to interrupt each other.)

How many times I am "thrown over" when I see television programs about our economy. Everyone talks about difficulties, shortages, poor cooperation, obsolete machinery and shortages of imported parts. Nothing is talked about but the same objective problems. Impotency and helplessness. I am still waiting for someone to come out and say that this and this will be done, that we are undertaking a concrete program of corrections or doing something definite to overcome the barriers. Someone must say who is responsible for this or that going wrong. I want to see someone say that they will take responsibility and that if they fail, they will go away and let someone better try. That is how we should handle all of our problems, great or small, every step of the way.

It is being said that we do not have enough workers and that something has to be done about that. Do we really have such a shortage of labor or is it more a problem of poor organization? Isn't it really true that we do poorly manage our workers? We are poor but we act like we were the richest country in the world. How many experienced and skilled workers do we have that are still perfectly able to work and go on early retirements? Now we are trying to get them back to work. How many others do we have who are "retired" at the age of 20 or 30? If someone is getting a pension for a year, who comes along to see whether he is able to return to work? Almost no one. Is that good management of our work force?

I am not convinced that our social security system is either well-conceived or very economical. I don't want to take away what people have gained for themselves under our state but to cut out the irregularities, reduce excessive expenses and just fairly distribute what we are all earning.

It's the same thing with wages. Sometimes I think that our wage system has been stood on its head. Incentives, bonuses, the supporting of less-affluent groups. After all, we do have wise slogans that say that wages should reflect how much one works. Is that the case though? We don't want to get something for nothing but we do want good wages for good work. And a proper ratio of wages to work. Our workers receive 72 zlotys per hour. In a cooperative, the cleaning lady gets 150 zlotys per hour. Is this a proper pay ratio?

We don't want to take anything from anyone else but we do want the system to be fair and realistic. Let the cleaning lady earn as much as she should, let workers be paid according to how skilled they are and how hard they work and let the director be paid according to his skills, knowledge and responsibility. Wages will vary but even the lowest-paid worker will be able to support himself from his job without extra "support", allowances, and all the rest aimed at eliminating some "disproportion"...

Do we like seeing how we sometimes barely make ends meet from our hard work while some others spend 10's of thousands of zlotys for an evening in a restaurant? Do I like it if I cannot afford to buy a color television on what I earn while others have a Mercedes-Benz that cost 8 or 10 million zlotys? I am not talking about honest, tax-paying craftsmen but about all of the connivers, crooks and wheeler-dealers that are getting rich fast and illegally.

How much of our labor force is wasted through bad organization, squandering and the production of trash! Every piece of trash produced is a waste of materials and human effort. Have you ever heard of anyone being indicted for producing trash? How about for building a bad asphalt road that falls apart after one year?

The program must include such concrete intentions, point out the actions to be taken to carry them out and show the proper way of solving the most important problems of the country, our place of work and of all of our personal lives. What we have talked about here and what people are saying at meetings are just what the program must consider.

12261

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PRIMACY OF ORTHODOX FAITH, LACK OF RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS

Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian 18 Apr 86 pp 2,3

[Article by Ilie Radulescu: "The Individual and Human Rights in Romania's Social Theory and Practice"; first paragraph is CONTEMPORANUL introduction]

[Text] Freedom of Conscience and Religious Freedom. Establishing the Scientific Materialist-Dialectical World Outlook

In accordance with article 30 of the Constitution, freedom of conscience is guaranteed for all the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and this legal framework asserts the freedom of materialist-scientific philosophical convictions, as well as religious freedom and the freedom to practice the religions recognized under the Romanian law. Naturally, whether one is an atheist, a believer in a scientific concept of nature, society, and thinking, or a religious believer is the personal matter of every citizen, but the general fact remains that man has always aspired to understand the surrounding realities and the secrets of the world and of life in order to dominate and change nature and create a better life on earth. The closer man comes to attaining these goals, the more he frees himself from the burden of ignorance and the more real becomes his freedom in its three basic aspects: personal, social, and national. That is so because in the philosophical sense human freedom implies scientific understanding of objective necessities, understanding of the objective laws governing nature and society, and wielding these laws in the interests of man. By decyphering the most general laws of nature and society, the philosophical concept of dialectical and historical materialism gave mankind a scientific understanding of reality and provided, through its entire system of ideas and concepts, a realistic theoretical basis for a progressive world outlook; this is precisely the reason for which it has been adopted by broad masses of working people. At the same time, it should be noted that the individual's conscience, manner of thinking, and moral behavior are influenced, even in a socialist society that has eliminated the objective causes of religious alienation (private property, exploitation, class antagonisms, and poverty) by factors which, as mankind's history demonstrates, converge toward preserving religious traditions. Prominent among these factors are the degree of schooling and education, the family environment in which children develop, the general level of material and cultural civilization, foreign influences, and others.

According to the concept of scientific socialism, the individual's complete social emancipation and his full assertion in political, economic, and social life require, simultaneously with the elimination of social and national oppression, broader scientific and cultural horizons and general knowledge, and the establishment of a scientific outlook of nature and society. "In our concept," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, "the new man, builder of socialism and communism, must master the most progressive achievements of science and human knowledge and must be characterized by lofty political and moral virtues, a passion for work and creation, bold thinking and actions, the courage to promote what is new in all aspects of social life, determination in the struggle for justice and truth and for implementing the principles of socialist ethics and equity, and the resolve to devotedly and bravely struggle to defend the revolutionary achievements, integrity, and sovereignty of the fatherland, and the cause of communism in our country."

Viewed from the angle of this programmatic orientation, which is in tune with the objective process of historical development of the society, the phenomenon of spreading atheism and of shaping a social mentality and behavior based on the materialist concept of nature and society, a phenomenon specific of our socialist system, is entirely natural and works as an important moving force for social progress and for the moral and spiritual emancipation of the individual. Mankind's long history highlights the fact that mystical and obscurantist beliefs, and bigotry in general, hamper the free manifestation of human thinking and actions, the understanding of the real relationship between man and nature and of the objective laws governing the universe, as well as the development of society toward higher levels of progress and civilization. In order to successfully pursue his struggle to build a new society, man must be armed with a progressive philosophical concept of nature and society, with the latest scientific achievements, and with an optimistic view of social development, and all these factors are provided by science and by perennial cultural values. Along this line, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu noted that "The socialist system aims at shaping a new man, with broad horizons of thinking and understanding, capable of decoding the meaning of the objective laws of social development, of making a conscious contribution to history, and of freely and consciously building his own destiny."

Naturally, the materialist-dialectical world outlook and religious concepts differ essentially in their interpretation of the philosophical issues of the origins and evolution of man, the development and prospects of humanity, morality, humanism, and other social phenomena. That is precisely why, working to educate all our people in the spirit of the revolutionary materialist-dialectical concept of nature, man, and society, our party and our socialist state proceed from the conclusion that changing the consciousness, concepts, and morality of each individual is a complex process, to be pursued only through persuasion and through the inculcation of scientific and cultural values, in view of the fact that progressive ideas and materialist concepts assert themselves in parallel with the persistence of various traditions, including religious ones. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "We consistently proceed from the need to respect people's conscience, which includes the religious faith of all our citizens. Of course, being communists, we promote the materialist-dialectical and historical concept of life and the world, and we are guided in all circumstances by this scientific concept. At

the same time, we have always respected and continue to respect other people's beliefs, including religious beliefs and the right to practice them." And further he said, "The various religious denominations should concern themselves with their affairs and fully observe the laws of the state; they must support the policy of building socialism and generally developing the society, and the policy of peace, cooperation, and detente of the country."

Along the line of religious liberties in Romania, we want to stress that the Orthodox church is the primary religion among the various faiths. This is due to the historical circumstances in which the Romanian nation was born and developed. When other nationalities settled in Romania's territory--particularly Hungarians, Germans, etc.--other religions appeared alongside the Orthodox faith, something that is largely responsible for the fact that currently there are 14 recognized religious denominations in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Although the Orthodox faith has the largest number of believers among the population, Romania does not have dominating churches and minority churches and there is no discrimination according to the number of believers or their nationality or religion. In point of fact, it may be interesting to recall that in Romania there have never been any religious conflicts, religious wars, or manifestations of religious intolerance. This was due primarily to some of the perennial traits of the Romanian people, such as humanism, friendship with other nationalities, tolerance, and a spirit of human solidarity.

As is known, the scientific concept of national sovereignty encompasses within the exclusive attributes of each state the right to decide on civil matters regardless of the nationality, sex, race, or religion of the citizens, on demographic issues, on the employment of the active population, schooling and education, and so forth, on the basis of the provision of the country's constitution. In the spirit of this internationally recognized definition of sovereignty, it is the inalienable right of the Romanian socialist state to regulate the activities of the religious denominations in our country de jure and de facto. The fact that various Western political circles and reactionary newspapers misrepresent the truth, claiming alleged "violation" of religious freedoms in Romania, constitutes an antisocialist ideological diversion designed to disinform international public opinion and to poison international relations. Reality shows that any foreign interference violates international law, the principles of interstate relations, and the essence of the universal human rights declaration adopted 40 years ago by the United Nations. The legal order established in the Socialist Republic of Romania ensures equal conditions for religious activities for all the legally recognized religions.

The problem is of course different when it concerns members of the RCP. According to its statute, the party encompasses in its ranks the most progressive and conscientious workers, peasants, intellectuals, clerks, and other working people, the most active stratum of the society, its revolutionary nucleus, those who "propel the society forward," as the classical authors of scientific socialism put it. "For us communists," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, "the problem is posed under another aspect, too, namely our interpretation of the issue of religion as revolutionaries. We must not forget that we hold a revolutionary, scientific world outlook, and that

this outlook is based on the universal conclusions of the theory of the origins and development of society, nature, and man... There must be no confusion between our revolutionary concept and the obligation of the communists and party activists to struggle for this concept, and our state policy, according to which each person's faith and beliefs are to be respected. We must not relent in our efforts to assert and prove the correctness and superiority of our outlook on the world and life and of the concept of scientific socialism and dialectical and historical materialism." Inspired by such a scientific and revolutionary view, the RCP statute requests the party members to continuously raise their political and ideological level and to subscribe to the philosophical concept of the party: dialectical and historical materialism, to its general domestic and foreign policies, and to the party directives and decisions, and to unwaveringly work to implement them, with a view to raising all the people to the level of the scientific understanding of natural phenomena and social development.

The conclusion, therefore, is that far from restricting, hampering, or violating the individual's freedom of conscience or the freedom of religious practice, the Romanian state ensures the citizens' right to hold an atheistic philosophy or a religious faith, while at the same time carrying out extensive social actions to raise the cultural level of the masses, to help all the people acquire scientific and cultural values, and to enlighten the human mind with the aid of the most progressive achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and of social sciences, and within this framework, of the philosophy of dialectical and historical materialism.

12782

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SURVEY OF HEALTH EDUCATION IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Bucharest VIATA MEDICALA in Romanian No 1 Jan 86 pp 15-18

[Article by Dr T. Huszar and psychologist Lucia Pietraru, Bucharest Institute for Hygiene and Public Health]

[Text] The importance which is currently attached to health education also flows from the need for implementing the concept of "medicine of the healthy man", but especially from economic reasons, tied in with a more rapid and effective optimalization of the cost of health care, which annually involves large amounts from the country's budget.

Promotion of health, the new direction in health care programs, entail for health education special responsibilities, that focus on its higher quality and technical standard in the projects involving the population.

This greater effectiveness specifically is tied in with the competency of those who implement these programs, i.e. primarily the medical-sanitary personnel.

This assertion was used as a hypothesis in conducting a survey by the Laboratory of Health Education and History of Medicine under the Bucharest Institute for Hygiene and Public Health, focused on "Health Education in Medical Schools." The project also was based on the consideration that health education at this stage increasingly manifests itself as an activity in the category "education of educators" and "permanent education," a fact which accounts for the concern for the proper training of medical-sanitary personnel in this area.

Specialized literature states some contributions that involve the problems of training medical personnel in the area of health education.

In an article on the health education program for higher learning, M. Hamburg states that presently top medicine is incompatible with a health education considered as terminal of the medical act [1].

WHO through its groups of experts assesses that involvement of the population in protection of its own health proved little effective by adopting paternalist or imperative models. The effectiveness of this involvement precisely lies in drawing people into free, active and current decisions on promoting general and collective health [2].

The working group of the WHO Regional Office for Europe, which is in charge of identifying the best programs for training nurses, physicians and social workers, advises governments and leading bodies of national health policies to effectuate an analysis of instructional programs for the advancement and specialization of these cadres, an assessment of the programs, with the final goal involving the utilization of the best experiences for standardizing health education programs, differentiated on the basis of levels and specialties and development of models of action in various groups of the population.

Experiences exist in a number of countries as to the evaluation of the hygienic and sanitary behavior of students. For instance, in the article "Customs, Habits and Attitudes of Medical Students," printed in an issue of ZDRAVOTNA VICHOVA review [3], it is stated that "health education must mean not only dissemination of knowledge on a healthy way of life, work and recreation and on the factors that threaten health, but also the positive example of health education cadres in observing the principles proclaimed." The analysis of the knowledge and conduct of the students surveyed demonstrated, according to the author, that the generation of prospective physicians is not ready for this task, and that the training of students in this area must undergo sudden change for the better.

The survey which we present aimed at the following: a. Determining the health education level of some representative groups of students of faculties of general medicine; b. Analyzing in detail the place and importance of health education in the context of the various disciplines encompassed in the instructional program; c. Assessing the opinion of the teaching staff on the input of health education within each discipline and also the prospects for broadening it in the teaching process and in practical work. Also recorded were the views of some leaders of medical schools: rectors, prorectors, deans, prodeans and heads of chairs.

For each category of subjects surveyed, with the exception of the groups of students, an independent protocol was worked out, whose implementation was achieved through the interviewing technique.

The subjects were selected from five specialized higher learning centers: Bucharest, Craiova, Tirgu Mures, Iasi, and Cluj-Napoca. The group of students was selected from among fourth and sixth year students, namely the years of reference before and after study of notions and elements of health education within the discipline of social medicine.

For a better estimation of the input of health education in the teaching process in medical faculties in other socialist countries, a correspondence was prepared and dispatched, which contained a number of questions as to the system of training medical students in the area of health education.

Testing involved a group of 981 students and 104 teachers. The detailed scrutiny of the material collected pointed out a great wealth of outstandingly diverse and complex information.

The processing and interpretation of this information highlights a number of general conclusions and prominent among them is the one which points out that concern for health education is present in all categories of subjects, and non-recognition of the need for this discipline is forcefully motivated by the low level of knowledge in this area in the group of students in the two years of study.

The chapter on the level of students' health education also incorporated a set of questions on knowledge and observance of provisions on personal hygiene. On matters such as: daily shower, toothbrushing, change of underwear, handwashing, the answers received do not involve values that may be considered as satisfactory, because more than half the number of students surveyed do not regularly apply these provisions of hygienic behavior. In light of university centers, it turns out that for this chapter, students of Tirgu-Mures Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute show greater values of correct answers.

Observance of provisions on scientific nutrition, also, does not involve the values expected in potential health educators, prototype of the ideal and model of health behavior. Only a third of the number of students eat at fixed hours and almost half of the group (44.6) state that they only have one hot meal a day (prevalent are those in Bucharest, who reach 61.7 percent). The condition of fatigue is declared as omnipresent by 45.9 percent of students.

In the area of interpersonal relationships, the subjects state that they did not receive information from anybody (32.3 percent), and 35 percent cannot formulate an answer as to hygiene provisions under this chapter. Even though they have detailed knowledge of the consequences of smoking and alcoholism on health, 52 percent of students are smokers and 54.3 percent use alcoholic beverages. Among these 16.7 percent state that they frequently consume concentrated alcoholic drinks.

Scaling the sources from which students received notions on health protection, the family places first (41.8), followed by the school with 29.8 percent and mass media (15.7 percent). Faculty disciplines place last in this enumeration (12.7 percent). The disciplines which students involved in the discussion as providers of health education notions are hygiene (47 percent) and social medicine (18 percent) and internal medicine (34.6 percent).

As for the opinion of the teaching staff on the present place of health education in the tuition process and the prospects for its improvement, the answers are very significant and useful.

The first conclusion is that outside the disciplines of hygiene and social medicine, the other disciplines do not involve a systematic teaching of specific health education notions, since they are touched upon casually. In some disciplines there are some diploma projects that focus on health education.

All subjects -- teachers surveyed -- state that they assess health education as very important in molding the medical student, that the physician must be a propagator of health, but also a model, an ideal of health.

Assessing that the place assigned to this discipline in the teaching process is unsatisfactory, that there are a number of impediments tied in with lack of tuition space, with the curativist mentality of some teachers, the respondents in the teaching staff formulated a number of suggestions designed to improve the students' training in this area, and prominent among them are:

a. Integration of health education to a greater extent in the instructional program of all disciplines with emphasis on hygiene, medicine sociology, social medicine, medical psychology, and obligativity of teaching of health education notions, capitalization on their assimilation by examinations and colloquia for all disciplines;

b. Assignment of a portion from practical work in all disciplines -- and specifically those mentioned above, plus polyclinics -- to drawing students into programs of health education endeavors with patients and healthy population;

c. Integration of health education into the process for advancement of teachers through model courses, exchanges of experience and methodical aids;

d. The need for performing changes in the mental attitude of all teachers as to the concept of health and disease and switch from declarative acceptance of the prophylactic principle to its implementation by means of the factors provided by health education.

A conclusion that results from the analysis of the teachers' opinions is that by all their behavior medical students and sometimes some of their teachers do not differ from students and teachers of other college specialities.

The examination of the contents of the correspondence with other socialist countries provides a set of models that are similar to those in the status of health education teaching in Romanian medical schools, with some showing modifications. In most socialist countries, health education is not an autonomous teaching subject but involves a greater number of hours in the courses of social medicine or

hygiene. In Bulgaria thirty hours of health education are taught at the Faculty of Social Sciences. In the Soviet Union health education also is part of the program for postgraduate medical advancement.

In most socialist countries the new instructional programs utilize experiences, aids and specialists from national health education institutes and of museums of hygiene and health education centers (the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, and Bulgaria).

On the basis of the conclusions of the survey, a methodological study will be prepared. The study will contain the results of the survey and some proposals with prospects for prompt implementation.

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